REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 221 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Mahatma's Terms For Leading Congress

SAYS WON'T COMPROMISE ON KHADI TEST

He Will Not Oppose Socialist Ideas

But Will Retire If Protagonists Gain Ascendency In Congress

Mahatma Gandhi has set at rest all speculations about his retirement from the active leadership of the Congress and the possibility of his starting another organisation on orthodox satyagrahic principles. He has now issued a lengthy statement reviewing the development of the Congress as the one and only representative organisation of the people and the policies and programmes it has pursued under his guidance. He also adumbrates a scheme of constructive work of which, of course, the spinning wheel and khaddar form the base.

Terms Of Leadership

Mahatma Gandhi confirms the recent report in the press about his decision to retire. He says that it was only after strong persuasion from all quarters that he deferred final decision till after the Bombay Congress session. His retirement may yet be prevented if the Congress accepts, not by mere lip sympathy or show of hands, the terms he lays down in the form of amendments to the Constitution of the National Congress.

Amendment To Constitution

The more fundamental amendments that Gandhiji would have the Congress accept can be summarised as follows:—

1. "Peaceful and legitimate means" to be substituted by "truthful and non-violent" means.
2. No four-anna franchise, but a monthly delivery of 2,000 rounds of well-twisted, self-spun yarn of about 15 counts.
3. Six months' khadi-wearing test for a Congress voter.
4. Number of delegates to be reduced to 1,000 from 6,000 elected on the basis that every 1,000 Congress voters shall have 1 representative.

If Socialists Win?

Even if all the above conditions are accepted in the better and spirit, the cleavage in conception and content of the objective and methods of the struggle for Independence are, says Gandhiji, fundamental.

"I have welcomed the formation of the Socialist Group," but, "I have fundamental difference with them on the programme." Still "I may not interfere with the free expression of those ideas, however distasteful some of them may be to me," he observes.

But "if they gain ascendency in the Congress as they well may, I cannot remain in the Congress," declares the Mahatma, though he admits that many of the Socialists are "respected and self-sacrificing co-workers."

Gandhiji At Cross-Roads

"Satya in truth is my God. I can only search Him through non-violence. I have entered political life in pursuit of this search."

"No leader can expect greater loyalty from intellectually minded Congressmen. . . . . Their loyalty cannot blind my eyes to what appear to me to be fundamental differences."

Can't Strain Loyalty Too Much

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the Press:

"The rumour that I had contemplated severing all physical connection with the Congress was true. However, for considerations urged by many friends who had come to Wardha during the meetings of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board last week, I agreed with them that it might be safer for me to leave the Congress, if at all, after the forthcoming session. There was an intermediate course suggested by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai of remaining in the Congress without participating in the active administration of the organisation but both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad strongly disapproved of that course. Sardar Vallabhbhai had agreed with me that the time had arrived for me to retire from the Congress but many others would not endorse that view.

After due consideration of all the 'pros and cons' I have adopted the safe and prudent course of postponing the final step at least till after the meeting of the Congress Session in October.

One tempting idea behind the insistence on postponement was

that it would enable me to test the accuracy of my impression that a very large body of Congress intelligentsia were tired of my method and views and programme based upon them.

that I was a hindrance rather than a help to the natural growth of the Congress.

that instead of remaining the most democratic and representative institution in the country, the Congress had degenerated into an organisation dominated by my one personality and that in it there was no free play of reason.

TO BE PUT TO TEST

If I am to test the truth or otherwise of my impression, naturally I must put before the public the reasons on which my impression was based and my own proposals based thereon. Congressmen might vote on them and thus clearly register their opinion. I must try to do this as briefly as I can.

PARTING OF WAYS?

It has appeared to me that there is growing and vital difference of outlook between many Congressmen and myself. I seem to be going in the direction just opposite of what many of the most intellectual Congressmen would gladly and enthusiastically take, if they were not hampered by their unexampled loyalty to me. No leader can expect greater loyalty and devotion than I have received from intellectually-minded Congressmen even when they have protested and signified their disapproval of the policies I have laid before the Congress. For me any more to draw upon this loyalty and devotion is to put undue strain upon them.

Their loyalty cannot blind my eyes to what appear to me to be fundamental differences between the Congress intelligentsia and me.

RESPONSIBLE FOR HYPOCRISY?

Let me state them. I put the spinning wheel and khadi in the forefront. Handspinning by the Congress intelligentsia has all but disappeared. The general body of them have no faith in it and yet if I could carry their reason with me, I would substitute the four anna franchise by personal daily handspinning. The Khadi clause of the Congress Constitution has been almost a dead letter from the beginning and Congressmen have not been wanting who have reminded me that I am responsible for the hypocrisy and evasion about the working of the Khadi Clause. I ought to have realised that it was passed out of deep conviction, but largely out of personal loyalty to me. I must own that there is considerable force in the argument.

MY CONVICTION GROWING.

Nevertheless my conviction is growing that if India is to win Complete Independence in the terms of the toiling millions and through unadulterated non-violence, the spinning wheel and Khadi have to be as natural to the educated few as to the partially unemployed and semi-starved millions, who for not using their hands for the purpose for which nature has endowed man with them, have become almost like beasts of burden. The Spinning Wheel is thus an emblem of human dignity and equality in the truest sense of the term. It is the handmaid of Agriculture. It is the nation's second lung. We are perishing because we are using only one lung. Yet only a few Congressmen have a living faith in the India-wide potency of the wheel.

THE LIVING LINK.

The removal of the Khadi Clause in the Constitution would mean a removal of the living link between the Congress and millions whom it has from its inception sought to represent and yet if it remains it has to be rightly enforced; but it cannot be, if a substantial majority of Congressmen have no living faith in it.

A NECESSARY PART.

Take again the Parliamentary Board. Though the author of non-co-operation, I am convinced that in the present circumstances of the country and in the absence of any general scheme of civil resistance, a Parliamentary Party within the Congress is the necessary part of any programme that

(Continued on page 7)

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Gives Cause For Anxiety

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

The condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru appears to have been growing worse during the last few days. Her temperature has been on the rise and her family has become anxious.

Dr. Atal is in attendance. According to medical opinion, it is understood that it is necessary to remove the patient to the hills, but her weakness makes the removal difficult.—A.P.

Red Shirt Chief Suggests Help For N. W. F.

"NO" TO OFFER OF CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

"I Am A Soldier & Desire To Remain So For Ever"

AKOLA, Sept. 17.

Contrary to previous arrangements Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother Doctor Khan Saheb are proceeding to-day to Khamgaon.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was shown the press telegram in which Babu Rajendra Prasad had requested Mahatma Gandhi to press upon the Khan Saheb to accept the presidentship of the Bombay Congress Session.

Soldier For Ever

Asked whether he would now accept the honour he said that he had very candidly explained his view point to Mahatma Gandhi and that Gandhiji was sure, would never press him. He was a soldier and desired to be a soldier for ever.

How To Serve N.W.F.

If his countrymen desired to honour the North-west Frontier Province there were other ways of doing it. The Frontier Province was backward in education. There were no girls schools nor well-equipped hospitals. He wanted generous Indians to come forward and help the Province in these directions.

Man Of Action

He reiterated his determination not to accept the Presidentship of the Congress. It was contrary to his temperament, he said, to go round from place to place in the country and pose as a big leader. He believed in action and not in theory.—A.P.

NO EXPORT DUTY ON RUBBER

Dutch Government Overrides Proposal

BATAVIA, Sept. 17.

The Dutch Government has overridden the Dutch Indian Peoples Council's proposal to levy an export duty of 2 cents per metric pound on dry estate-rubber.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-AIR CRAFT TOWER

6,000 Feet High With 300 Guns

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

A remarkable plan to erect a tower 6,000 feet high with the object of improving air defences is outlined in Excelsior by an architect and engineer.

The Tower will have three platforms at different heights whence fighting planes could be launched thus obviating the present delay due to the defenders climbing from the ground to meet the invading bombers.

The Tower will also have 300 guns able to fire in all directions.

UNITED FRONT IN U. P.

Kidwai Likely To Contest Elections

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

Now that the difference between the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the Socialist Group within it on the question of Council Entry have been practically adjusted all of them have joined hands in an endeavour to sweep the polls.

Congress leaders of this Province like Mrs. Uma Nehru, Doctor Murarilal and Mr. Mazharal Isokhta are stated to have placed their services at the disposal of the U.P Congress Parliamentary Committee, a meeting of which will be held here on September 23 to consider question of nomination of Muslim candidates for Assembly Elections

Rumour has it that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who was until very recently strongly opposed to Council Entry might consent to stand on the Congress ticket.—A. P.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE POSTPONED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Conference of this International Chamber of Shipping which was to have met in London in October is postponed till November in order to give the members of the Chamber more time to decide their attitude on the points for discussion. It is reported that Great Britain is anxious to hold a simultaneous Conference of Delegates from the Governments of the countries represented on the Chamber but no decision is yet reached.

NEW MEMBERS ON LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

Chile, Spain and Turkey have been elected to the League Council.

Voting was as follows:—

Chile 52, Spain 51, Turkey 48.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Owing to strike trouble the Governor has proclaimed martial law in Georgia wherever there are disorders which the local authorities cannot handle.—Reuter.

SOVIET ADMISSION.

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

The Assembly Committee of the League voted in favour of the admission of the Soviet to the League by 38 votes to 3. Seven abstained.—Reuter

KAMALA NEHRU WORSE.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

A report from Anand Bhawan received just now, shows that the condition of Mrs Kamala Nehru is again serious and is causing anxiety. She had two heart attacks, each lasting from 15 to 20 minutes. The temperature rose to 103 degrees. She is restless and the pulse is feeble.—A. P.

ENDEAVOUR WINS

NEWPORT, Sept. 17

"Endeavour" won the second race of America's Cup series.—Reuter.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

See Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6

FRONTIER PROTESTS

Govt.'s Ban On Abdul Gaffar Khan's Entry

D. I. KHAN, Sept. 17.

The Congress workers of Dera Ismail Khan at an informal conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Bhanjum Ram Wadha adopted a resolution congratulating Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on his release and protesting against the policy of the Government in not permitting him to enter the Punjab and Frontier Province though civil disobedience movement has been withdrawn.—United Press.

Mr. TWEEDY DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Death has occurred of Mr. George Alfred Tweedy.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Deccani Reformist. Non-Brahmin Widower, 32 years. Graduate Bombay, respectable family, monthly income about 3,000, invites correspondence from educated lady, desiring matrimony. Community immaterial. Social position essential. Please write confidently with returnable photo to Post Box 857, Bombay. (2946)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Throughout Bombay Presidency (ex sind): (1) Capable Agents for the Milton House, Calcutta, on Rs. 75 P.M. to sell famous Milton Teas. (2) Dist. Supdts. for the Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., Lahore. Very popular profitable scheme. No security. Apply with 0|2|0 stamps to Mr. Reshiram, Aryanivas, Bombay 2. (2947)

Wanted—A lady graduate trained teacher for Matric and Intermediate Classes. Another Matric pass lady teacher good in English for lower classes. Please mention the subjects taken and apply with testimonials and the minimum salary acceptable, to Dr. Raghunath, B.Sc., M. B. B. S., Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (2919)

Wanted a B.A.LL.B. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff Balasinor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasinor immediately. (Sd.) J. L. Parghi, M.K.P., Dewan Balasinor State. (8839)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Low cost. Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Peddapuram. (2937).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Big Buildings, Chawls, etc. as a Contract or Committee to recover rents, etc. Apply to Beshwanathprasad Ramprasad. Rent Farming Contractors to Administrator-General official assignee or M. R. Jayakar, etc., 159, Cavel Street, Bombay. (2948)

Wanted—Suppliers to quote for delivery of 50lbs. and 75lbs. second-hand, good quality rails at Calicut. Quote quantities, delivery time and prices. Apply Chandrie and Co., Ltd., P.B. 156, Madras, or the Resident Engineer, West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Calicut. (8892).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As we have discharged Mr. Bhanushanker Jeebhai from our service from SATURDAY, 15th September, 1934, the public are hereby informed not to enter into any dealings with him in our name.

K. GORDHANDAS HARJIVANDAS,
Sir Vithaldas Lane,
Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
2949

Public Notice

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consummable Stores from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, up to 3 P.M. on 31st October 1934.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. EARNEST MONEY OF RS. 250/- SHOULD BE REMITTED IN ADVANCE DIRECT TO THE AUDITOR, GONDAL, AND RECEIPT FOR THE SAME SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE TENDER. NO TENDER WILL BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT SUCH RECEIPT. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consummable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper, Gondal Railway.
GONDAL,
Dated 10th September, 1934.
8911

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(Rule 14, Order XLI Act V of 1908.)

First Appeal No. 14, 1931.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES, NAGPUR.

LALA AJODHYAPRASAD & others .....Appellants.
Mst. SHARIFABI and others .....Respondents.
Claim for Rs. 8,073-1-3.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of the Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Narsinghpur, dated the 22nd day of December, 1930.

To,

(1) NIZAMUDDIN, s|o Tayaballi Bohra, (2) ALI HUSSAIN, s|o Mohamadalli Bohra, both shopkeepers of Sidhapur, Baroda State and (3) MOHOMADALLI, s|o Samsuddin Bohra, Saraf Bazar, Bombay.
Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree mentioned above has been presented by the appellants and registered in this Court, and that the 18th day of October, 1934, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal at Nagpur.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader or some one authorised by law to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

You are hereby required to file within twenty days of the service of this notice a list in the form prescribed by rule 5 of the Translation Rules ("Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No. 1914, dated the 24th September 1908), specifying the documents or parts of documents in vernacular which you desire to have translated into English.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of September, 1934.

V. T. JOSHI,
Reader.
Seal.
8920

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Attorneys of the Receiver appointed on behalf of the Minor of Widow Bai Saklibai Raichand Kevaichand of late Seth Raichand Kevaichand the well known Jeweller and Store Supplier of different large and small Native States Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneer's will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, at their above Auction Rooms.

Diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl Jewellery Comprising necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, pendan's, toranhar, mangalsutar, rings, single diamond rings, sadi pin, collar, valuable full set, pearls mala, etc.

On view, Catologues are ready.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE PALACE
(NEAR BYCULLA RLY. STATION)
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCE
S-O-S ICEBERG
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FROM TO-MORROW
BORIS KARLOFF
As the Monster
Franken-stein
Brand New Print.

TO-DAY This Week
SEE TO-DAY with YOUR FAMILY
JAYDEVI'S HISTORICAL TALKIE
SHIVAJI The GREAT
with
Radio Star INDIRA-GOHAR, MADHAV KALE-ATHAVLE, M. GUPTE & Comedian AMRITLAL.
at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.
Time: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arrival.	Departur
Havana	Maru	12th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Tempei	,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko	,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun	,,	9th Oct.	22nd ,,
Manju	,,	24th ,,	5th Nov.
Taiin	,,	27th ,,	....
Celebes	,,	8th Nov.	22nd Nov,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

IF YOU WANT TO READ A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF
THE BIHAR EARTHQUAKE
BUY A COPY OF
"DEVASTATED BIHAR"
Also gives a description of Relief Work being done
PREPARED & PUBLISHED by THE BIHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
63 ILLUSTRATIONS
With an Epilogue from
BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD
PRICE Re. 1/-
Sold at
KHADI BHANDAR
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Sarat Bose Throws Out Challenge To Govt.

(Continued from page 8).

many, then at War with England. The British Government declined to produce any evidence of the alleged plotting with Germany. But, unfortunately for them. Lord Winborne (the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) publicly stated that he had no knowledge of any evidence of the alleged plotting with Germany!

WELSOME DISCLOSURES

6. I also read in the papers that you had stated in the Legislative Assembly that my case had recently been considered by the Government of Bengal. As my case was considered by the Government of Bengal, I think, I may take it that they submitted their report to your Government. Will you, Sir, be good enough to place that report before the Legislative Assembly so that its members may see what allegation have been made against me therein and I may have at the same time an opportunity of meeting them? I am not afraid of any disclosures about myself; in fact, I would welcome them. And I hope there is nothing in the allegations or reasoning in the Government of Bengal's report that your Government will feel ashamed to disclose.

7. Clause III of Regulation III of 1918 provides for submission of half-yearly reports to your Government by Officers in whose custody State Prisoners may be placed in order to enable your Government to determine whether orders for detention should continue in force or should be modified. Will you, Sir, also be good enough to place the last three half yearly reports before the Legislative Assembly as also any reports which the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling (who is the Official Visitor under the said Regulation) may have submitted about me between April 1933 and July 1934 to your Government or to Government of Bengal? Has my conduct, past or present, come in for any adverse criticism in any of those reports? If so, I may say at once that I have not the slightest objection to such adverse criticism being published. I repeat once more that I am not afraid of any disclosures.

HOPELESSLY 'IRRECONCILABLE"

8. The notions of justice and fairplay of an Imperialistic Government may be very different from those of private individuals specially of those who have adopted the legal profession. But what seems to be most astounding is that a high Official of Government should say one thing in sidency (ex Sind): (1) Capable public and other high officials of a branch of the some Government, should say altogether different things in private. It is not for me to attempt to reconcile statements which are so hopelessly irreconcilable. I would not have taken up your time if you or your Government had said that inspite of the fact that I was a Congressman and inspite of the fact that the Civil Disobedience Movement had been withdrawn, they were not prepared to release me now. Your files will show that about twenty-two months ago, when many people were lying low on account of the action that had been taken by your Government against Congess Organisations and Congressmen, I told your Government that I had not ceased to be a Congressman nor had I ceased to subscribe to the Congress ideal, though I had for personal reasons, not taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement between the 3rd January, 1932, and the 4th February 1932, the date of my arrest.

FINANCIAL RUIN"

9. I desire to make it clear that I make no grievance whatever against your Government for ruining me financially. Indeed it required very little effort on their part to do so regard being had to the fact that I had always treated only a portion of my professional income as properly belonging to me and my family—a fact which was known only to a few of my closest friends and was never proclaimed to the world. But if your Government think that by prolonged imprisonment and by circulation of base and foul accusations they will be able to crush the little public spirit, I have in made it is, I am painfully conscious, infinitesimally small as compared to the needs of my province and country—let me tell them quite plainly that they are indulging in a vain hope.

LET ME DDEFEND.

10. You have thought fit, Sir, to make a grave allegation against me, knowing that it is not possible for me to refuse it, except with the permission of your Government. I would therefore request you and through you, the Governor General in Council to pass the following orders on this representation namely:—

(i) that permission be given to me to issue a statement, dealing with your said allegation;

(ii) that permission be given to me to send a copy of this representation to the Legislative Assembly;

(iii) that the note submitted by Sir Stanley Jackson (when Governor of Bengal) on my case prior to my arrest be placed before the Legislative Assembly;

(iv) that the report of the Government of Bengal on my case submitted to your Government last month be placed before the Legislative Assembly; and

(v) that I may be placed on trial in the Ordinary Courts of the land (preferably the High Court having Jurisdiction over the place where I am supposed to have committed offence on specific charges.

I shall feel thankful if I am favoured with a copy of the orders of the Governor General in Council on this representation at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. Sarat Chandra Bose,
State Prisoner.

DEMAND FOR TRIBUNAL

To
The Hon'ble The Home Member,
Government of India, Simla.
Thro'
The Secretary, Political Dept.
Government of Bengal.
Giddapahar,
20th August, 1934.

Dear Sir,

In answer to a question put by a member of the Legislative Assembly on the 16th instant as to whether your Government would "let me clear my conduct by a trial, even held 'in camera,'" you said that "the suggestion required separate consideration." Though I have been demanding trial in open court since the 4th July, 1932, I hasten to inform you that I agree to 'a regular trial, even in camera,' on the following terms and conditions:—

TRIBUNAL.

(a) that a Tribunal be constituted by your Government of the following high officials, namely, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji (acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court), Sir Nripendra Sircar (Law Member of the Government of India) and Sir Brojendra Mitter (Ex-Law Member of the Government of India and at present, Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bengal).

(b) Specific charges regarding my complicity in the terrorist movement to be framed against me by Government and submitted to the said Tribunal and a copy of the same to be forwarded to me.

(c) Precis of oral evidence and copies of all documentary evidence intended to be adduced against me before the said Tribunal to be submitted three weeks before the commencement of the trial to enable me to collect relevant materials for my defence.

(d) All verbal allegations and all documents against me are to be proved before the said Tribunal in the manner required in law.

(e) All witnesses on behalf of the Government (whether they are police officers or spies or informers or pseudo-Congressman, or alleged political co-workers of mine) to be produced before the said Tribunal for cross-examination by me. I desire no legal assistance for the purpose of cross-examining those witnesses. I shall conduct the cross-examination myself.

(f) I shall submit to any amount of examination by the members of the Tribunal and shall raise no objection to it on the ground that I am an accused person or on any other ground.

(g) If found guilty I shall submit to any sentence that may be passed on me by the said Tribunal. If acquitted, Government will compensate me fully for the pecuniary loss suffered from the 4th February, 1932, on account of my detention.

As repeated perusal of the alleged documents against me has "convinced you that I was deeply involved in the terrorist movement" I trust you will not have the slighest hesitation in accepting the above terms and conditions and thereby demonstrating the strength of your conviction. My conviction that the said charge is false and malicious is even stronger; and I shall be quite content to leave it to the said Tribunal to decide whether your conviction or mine is based on truth.

I have forgotten that your Government thought fit to charge the late Aswini Kumar Dutt, Srijut Krishna Kumar Mitra and others as "dangerous extremists and revolutionaries" when they decided to apply Regulation III of 1818 to them and that after a few years that charge was withdrawn and they were simply described as "political agitators." I have no doubt that the same nemesis will overtake your Government very soon

DACCA INCIDENT.

An incident which happened at Dacca only recently and was reported in at least three Calcutta papers furnishes a very useful commentary on the methods of your spies and informers and senior police officers and their supposed infallibility. The relevant newspaper cutting giving a version of the incident which up till now has not been contradicted by the Government of Bengal or any local authority is pasted below:—

"NOTICE ON A DEAD YOUTH."

A Decca Case.

POLICE COME BACK PUZZLED.

From A Correspondent.
DACCA, Aug. 3.

"On Monday last the police went to the house of Srijut Harendra Kumar Ghose, retired Deputy Magistrate at about Raja's Dewry, Dacca and enquired of his son Anil Kumar Ghose. The police said that an order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrage Act was to be served upon Anil. The police were, however informed by the inmates of the house that the boy had died 15 months ago in the month of Baisakh last year. The police then returned puzzled."

I hope I shall be favoured with the orders of your Government on this representation "at an early date" Thanking you.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
Sarat Chandra Bose
State Prisoner.

CASTOPHENE CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE
Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
THE MASTER MEDICINE FOR THE MILLIONAIRE & MILLIONS
"NEVER YET COME ACROSS A REMEDY AT ONCE SO EFFECTIVE AND PROMPT IN ITS EFFECT." J. Elsee, Hyderabad Deccan
SQUIBBS AGUE SPECIFIC CURES
MALARIA INFLUENZA & FEVERS
MADON SONS & CO.
QUALIFIED CHEMISTS BOMBAY

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year. Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly	..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly	..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

How Butter Fakers Are Dealt With In France

Stiff Sentences Of Imprisonment & Fines Imposed On Manufacturers And Dealers

The Police Court of the Seine, Paris, has just sentenced with imprisonment and fines a gang of butter fakers who had been manufacturing and disposing of a large quantity of this spurious stuff for several months, declares "Le Journal", Paris.

The head of the gang, Lucien Lelegeois has been sent to prison for 13 months in addition to being fined 1,000 francs.

His two accomplices, Henri Lelegeois, his brother to one year's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, Camille pays to 6 months and 300 francs fine.

Those dealers, whose duty it was to dispose of the faked butter have also been sent to varying terms of imprisonment. Marcel Grigel Delilioz to 4 months and 300 francs fine. Raymond Dumas, 3 months and 100 francs fine, Valerie Vanderbross 4 months and 100 francs.

NAUTCH GIRL ROBBED

Flying Squad Arrest Burglars In Early Hours

Smart work by the New Nagpada Police flying squad resulted in the arrest of two persons alleged to be concerned in a burglary which occurred in the same locality in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Shortly after the residence of a Muslim singing girl at Foras Road had been burgled and jewellery worth over Rs. 2,000 had been stolen, on Saturday night a flying squad attached to the Nagpada police station on their usual rounds in the locality surprised two men leaving the 2nd Kamatipura Lane in a suspicious manner.

Arrested By Patrol.

The men were challenged by the police patrol and arrested, and one of them, Hari Kanoo on being searched, it is alleged, was found in possession of gold earrings valued at Rs. 600, said to be part of the property stolen from the house of the singing girl.

The arrested men had also in their possession an electric torch and a pen knife.

Subsequent investigations into the burglary by the C.I.D. has resulted in the recovery of most of the property stolen.

"GIVE US ONE MORE CHANCE"

G. D. A. Students Ask Govt. To Hold Another Examination

A meeting of the failed candidates of the G. D. A. Examination of April last, was held at the New Bombay Educational Society's High School premises on Saturday evening with Mr. S. C. Joshi in the chair. The meeting was fairly well attended.

After the President's introductory speech sympathising with the unfortunate lot of the failed candidates, and the reading and adoption of the minutes of proceedings of two previous meetings by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. N. Swamy, the following resolution was moved by Mr. K. S. Sawant, seconded by Mr. J. S. Rege, and was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Candidates (Bombay Centre) who failed in the G. D. A. Examination held in April, 1934, hereby appeals to:

(a) The President, Government Accountancy Diploma Board, New Delhi,

(b) The Secretary, Commerce Department, of the Government of India, New Delhi,

and (c) The Secretary, Education Department, Secretariat, Bombay, to take necessary steps for holding one or more future examination under the G. D. A. Board, so as to allow the failed candidates some more chances to pass the examination under the old rules for the following reasons:

(1) Most candidates, who failed, had only one chance afforded them to pass a difficult examination,

(2) A large number of these students have their future seriously affected by the abolition of the G. D. A. Examination, especially as the alternative of the R. A. is utterly beyond the pecuniary means of most of the failed candidates who have exhausted their all on the G. D. A. course.

The second resolution moved by Mr. B. R. Tanak, seconded by Mr. S. H. Masurekar and passed unanimously, read as follows:

"This meeting empowers Mr. S. N. Swamy to send the above resolution to the above authorities and to take any other steps necessary to represent to the authorities concerned the desirability and justic of affording the failed students alternative chances to appear for the Examination under the old rules."

Mr. B. R. Tanak also moved that "This meeting further appeals to, and urges on, all the candidates affected to send, as early as possible, to the authorities concerned, through proper channels, representations and appeals, collectively and individually, requesting the G. D. A. Board to hold one or more examinations under the G. D. A. rules for the benefit of the failed candidates."

This was seconded by Mr. A. J. Noorani and was also passed unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed.

DRUNK MAN'S FATAL FALL

Old Woman Dies Of Burns Following Accident While Asleep

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest over the body of Sadu Rama, 40-year-old Hindu who fell down from the staircase of a building at Khattar Lane on Saturday in a state of drunkenness and subsequently died.

A similar verdict was given in the case of Akhrkhan Habibullah, a Pathan coolie who was knocked down by a passing car and who succumbed to his injuries to-day.

Woman's Death.

Aishabai Abdul Gafoor, a 50-year-old Muslim woman died on Monday as a result of burns sustained when her clothes caught fire when a kerosine lamp fell on her while she was sleeping in her room at Kamatipura. A verdict of accidental death was given by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest over the unfortunate woman's body.

HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION

Opinions Invited On H. R. Desai's Bill

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

With a view to eliciting public opinion, Mr. H. R. Desai's Bill to amend the Law of Adoption in this Presidency, together with certain amendments proposed by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, has been published in the Bombay Government "Gazette," Part V of September 8. The bill was read for the first time on September 4 and its publication has been made in pursuance of the motion of the Legislative Council.

The Bill seeks to lay down the principle, which is said to have been in force in this Presidency for about 60 years, namely: "A Hindu widow, who has not a family estate vested in her and whose husband was not separated at the time of his death, is not competent to adopt a son to her husband without his authority or consent of his undivided co-parceners."

The above rule has been disapproved by the Privy Council who held in a recent case that according to the law prevelent in the Mahratta country of the Bombay Presidency a Hindu widow, unless she was expressly forbiden by her husband to adopt a son to him, can do so although he died undivided and she has not obtained the consent of his surviving co-parceners. The draft Bill purports to restore the position that has been obtaining in the Bombay Presidency before the above Privy Council's decision.

Those who are interested in the proposed measure are requested to send their opinions to the Secretary, Legislative Council before December 4.

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY IN BYCULLA

Mysterious Incidents That Scare Taxi-Drivers

Taxi drivers who ply for hire near the foot of Byculla Bridge writes a correspondent, are greatly agitated over a series of incidents which have terrified them beyond measure.

It appears that a mysterious man dressed in a check suit, with a peak cap pulled well over his eyes, engages a taxi between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., and asks to be driven to Sewri On reaching the cemetery he pays his fare and then jumps over the high wall to disappear into space.

This curious happening is alleged to have occurred more than once, and has scared taxi drivers in Byculla stiff.

A "Chronicle" representative who enquired into the matter learnt that some of them warned a Christian driver recently not to drive the man when he came to the taxi stand, but the latter was disinclined to refuse a fare in these hard times, and took the mysterious passenger to his favourite destination.

On the way the man stopped to purchase a packet of cigarettes, lit one and told the driver to keep the packet. When he reached the cemetery he paid his fare and to the amazement of the taximan jumped the wall and disappeared.

The driver was so terrified that he drove furiously away and near Parel was stopped by a policeman, who enquired why he was in such a hurry. He narrated his experience to the constable, who told him that he had received many complaints about the mysterious passenger. The taxi driver is laid up in bed after his unnerving experience.

Some amateur sleuths who were consulted about this curious happening, declare that the mystery man must be "Death taking a holiday." Others say that this man from the other world is testing the accuracy of Bombay's taximeters.

Whatever it is the taxi drivers of Byculla are mystified and now disappear from the rank when the night grows old.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE

Address To Mr. Horniman

The inaugural meeting of the Anti-Gambling League took place on Sunday evening in the Social Service League Hall, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, presiding, when on the occasion the constitution of the League was formally confirmed.

"Modifying their previous proceedings, stated that the League had been informally functioning for sometime. It came into existence, when the pice-papers were introduced by the "profession," a year and a half ago. Now, to-day they had assembled to take stock of the activites and go ahead.

Mr. Dubash gave a very thoughtful address. Arguing the cause of Anti-Gambling for which they had assembled. Mr. Dubash invited those present to speak if they wished.

About a dozen persons took part in the discussions including Pandit Thakur Dut Updeshak. Messrs. Abdur Rehman Mitha, S. S. Shetty, J. R. L. Coelho, and Mr. Jehangir Irani who pleaded for the adoption of a "Horniman Programme" and thus to end the evil of gambling once for all.

Mr. Agarwala wanted to challenge the various bona-fides of certain associations carrying on the trade of gambling. After the adoption of the constitution, the following office-bearers and the committee members were elected.

President: Mr. B. N. Motivala, B.A., LL.B; Vice-Presidents: Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Mr. Chhelshanker D. Vyas.B.A., LL.B., Mr. Vallabhdas R. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Mr. S. S. Shetty.

Jt. Secretaries: Mr. R. Agarwala, Mr. B. Nigam.

Treasurer: Mr. Kedarnath M. Sharma.

Members: Messrs. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Jehangir Irani, Pandit Thakur Dut, J. R. L. Coelho, Kanji Shamji, Dhanjishaw D. Wadia, Liladhar L. Shah, V. R. Dighe and S. B. Mhadeshwar.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha, then moved the following resolution:

'Modifying their previous proposition, the League hereby resolves that an Address of Appreciation be presented to Mr. B. G. Horniman, the editor, "Bombay Sentinel", eulogising the services rendered by him towards the cause of Anti-Gambling.

"That a committee of the following members be appointed to draft the Address and make necessary arrangements for its presentation:—Messrs. B. N. Motivala, K. J. Dubash, Abdur Rehman Mitha, S. S. Shetty and B. Nigam, with powers to co-opt."

After thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

DARING THEFT OF Rs. 2,056

Suspect Remanded To Custody Pending Further Enquiries

Another daring burglary was reported to-day by the Agripada Police, after a comparative quiet week.

The suspect in the case Hari Kanoo a resident of Kamathipura was placed before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Magistrate, Mazagoan.

The burglary was alleged to have taken place on Sunday night and property valued at Rs. 2,056 was found missing.

Before Meshatari Bai, the victim of the alleged theft, had time to value her property, Hari Kanco was found, it is stated, prowling about the locality.

He was immediately arrested.

Subsequently Meshatari Bai found that a huge sum was involved.

Property valued at Rs. 1,306 it is reported, was soon recovered.

The suspect was ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days, pending further police inquiries.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 17.

Unsettled conditions in north-east of Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression off Chittagong, Arakan Coast.

The monsoon has been fairly strong in Lower Burma and Northeast India, but remains weak over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Konkan and local in Assam, East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma East United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point three inches; Diamond Island two; Gwa and Toungoo one and half; Mergui and Amherst one; Chandbali four; Burdwan and Chalbasa three; Sibsagar two; Berhampore, Calcutta and Jessore one and half; Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Bogra one.

Forecast:—The monsoon will be strong in Lower Burma and rainfall will increase in West Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and will extend in East United Provinces and East Central Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in Southwest Bengal and Bihar and Orissa during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept 17

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 17-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.02"; Fort 0.15"; J. J. Hospital 0.25"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.40"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 68.16; Fort 92.70; J. J. Hospital 78.31; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 80.74

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 63.16; Fort 70.18; J. J. Hospital 66.22

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 54.25; Fort 83.33; J. J. Hospital 59.75; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 59.70

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.8 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.8 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles.

Velocity maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 5

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.27 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.20 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-9-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ARM-CHAIR COMFORT

Reposeful travel, perfect protection against vibration and jolting with...

DUNLOP

EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TYRES

The cost of a suitable conversion is most reasonable. Ask your Dealer to give you full details.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

DE8

WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Indian Athletic Need Organisation

(By J. C. Maitra)

Athletics.

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS.

We are indebted to Mr. G. R. Sondhi, Secreary of the Indian Olympic Association, for the statistics which he recently published in the Press showing the relative position of India with several other countries of the world which participated in the last British Athletic Associations Championships. By comparing the result he has shown that in 1934, the Indian athletes were better than the English athletes in three events, viz., 100 yards' race, Javelin Throw and Hop Step and Jump, while closely approaching the latter in the 220 and 440 yards races and in Long Jump. Mr. Sondhi further adds that the results of 1934 Indian Championships do not by any means represent the best Indian records made during 1924 to 1934.

SURPRISING ADVANCE THOUGH HANDICAPPED.

While appreciating he advance the Indian athletes have made during the last ten years, the period during which the Indian Olympic Association has functioned, I need hardly add that Indian athletes are far behind the world-record breakers in almost every event. My considered opinion on this our barkwardness is that the responsibility for it lies more with the organisers of athletic associations than the athletes themselves. It is, indeed, surprising that despite the absence of suitable running tracks and proper coaching, Indian athletes have advanced as far as they have done.

WHAT IS BOMBAY DOING?

I am backed in my opinion by several friends who are authorities in athletic sports. But complaining and mourning about our drawbacks and defects will not help matters. We have to find out ways and means for doing away with these handicaps. The Punjab and Bengal have taken a lead. What about Bombay, every one asks. There have been talks of big things in some quarters. But nobody knows when, if ever, they will materialize. Meanwhile, it is imperative that we wake up the local branch of the Indian Olympic Association and make it work like a living organisation, full of vein and vigour and imbued with the spirit and enthusiasm of a zealous body.

OTHER NATIONS MARCHING AHEAD.

While we are looking on other nations are marching further ahead. Every now and then, we hear of somebody smashing one record or another in some part of the world. Herein I note a few for the edification of my readers.

In the Japanese-American Athletic meeting, Ralph Metcalfe, has established a new world record for 200 metres with 20 1-5 seconds.

The record till now was held by R. A. Locke of the U.S., who, in 1926, ran the distance in 20-3/5 secs.

America has added three new world's records to the increasingly large number which she has gained of late.

Ben Eastman, who is joint holder of the 440 yards record and recently set new figures for 600 metres, covered the 500 metres, in 1 minute 2 seconds at an athletic meeting at Oslo, thus beating his previous best by four-fifths of a second and the official record of E. Tavernari (Italy) by one second.

At the same meeting Percy Beard, the Olympic runner, returned 14 2-10ths seconds in the 110 metres hurdles. This beat his recent effort of 14 3-10ths at Stockholm. The official record is 14 4-10ths seconds, held jointly by E. Wennstrom (Sweden) B. Sjosvedt (Finland) and George Saling (United States).

Another world's record went by the board when the American relay team, comprising Peacock, R. Have, G. Harding and B. Eastman ran the 1,000 metres relay in 1 minute, 53 3-10ths seconds. The previous record was 1 minute, 56 8-10ths seconds.

In running the first leg of 100 metres in 10 3-10ths seconds, Peacock equalised the existing world's record held jointly by Percy Williams (Canada) and Edie Tolan (America).

In the European Athletic Championships, Matti Jarvinen of Finland established a new world's record of 251 feet. 6-1/4 inches, for the Javelin Throw.

Cricket.

BRADMAN AND McCABE STILL GOING STRONG.

Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI composed mostly of those who figured in the last Test matches met the Australians at Scarborough and had a severe trouncing at the hands of the tourists. In the score of 489, Bradman and McCabe appropriated 132 and 124 respectively. Ponsford was unfortunate in missing his century by 8 runs, while Chipperfield contributed a useful 53. Farnes proved to be the most successful bowler, capturing 5 wickets for 132 runs. For his one wicket, Bowes gave away as many as 111 runs. And Nicholls and Verity conceded 126 and 84 respectively for two wickets each. Duckworth behind the wickets showed up well—three catches and one stumped gave a respectable appearance to his bag.

A INNINGS DEFEAT.

The home side had a disastrous start, three tickets down for 20 runs, thanks to the bowling of Ebeling and Sutcliffe running himself out. Nicholls and Townsend tried to retrieve the position and patiently collected 75 and 37 respectively. O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith then came to the fore and had the whole side out for 223 runs. O'Reilly bagged three wickets for 35 runs while Fleetwood-Smith netted four for 111.

Compelled to follow-on, Mr. Leveson-Gower's XI made mighty efforts to avoid a repetition of the initial set back. But Fleetwood-Smith did not allow them any rope. 218 was all that they could collect, towards which Leyland and Hendren contributed 42 each and Sutcliffe and Townsend 36 and 39 not out respectively. Fleetwood-Smith accounted for six wickets at the cost of 15 runs a piece. Thus the Australians won the match by an innings and 48 runs.

Tennis.

CALCUTTA HARD COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

While Tennis is practically dead in Bombay at this time of the year, Calcutta is revelling in a Hard Court Championship Tournament. The conclusion of it saw Sohal Lal, the All-India Champion, having things very much in his own way. He won the Singles Title at the expense of L. Brooke Edwards. The American fought hard with his usual aggressiveness. But the utmost that he could wrest from the All-India Champion was four games in each set.

SOHAN LAL ANNEXES DOUBLES ALSO.

For partnership with R. K. De, Sohan Lal gained an amazing victory against Brooke-Edwards and Michelmore, a combination which commands respect all over India, in the Men's Doubles Final. De played an inspired game and was the outstanding figure on the Court. His powerful forehand and backhand drives, volleys and drop-shots non-plussed his opponents to a considerable degree. After a keen struggle, the Anglo-American pair went down by 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

MISS WOODCOCK WINS WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss M. Woodcock, won the Women's Singles Championship by defeating Miss Harvey Johnstone by 9—7, 6—2. After the splendid victory which the latter gained in the semi-finals against Miss Parrott, a player of great repute, this defeat was unexpected. But Miss Woodcock proved her superiority in a convincing manner. Her probable encounter with Miss Jenny Sandison in the Bengal Championships will be looked forward with interest.

MISS HOMAN PLAYS IN SHORTS

In the Mixed Doubles Final, Miss Homan partnered by R. G. Mac Innes defeated Sohan Lal and Miss Harvey Johnstone by 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Homan played in shorts a la Helen Jacobs and was markedly prominent with her amazing speed and accuracy.

SMUGGLERS DEFEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

P. A. D'Avoine Makes 44 For Winners In Week-End Cricket

The Bombay Gymkhana suffered defeat against the Smugglers Club on the home ground by 47 runs. P. A. D'Avoine who was top scorer for the winners hit two 6's.

Smugglers.

Hindlekar, l.b.w. Mushet 0; S. Mahomood, c. Greer b. Mushet 3; P. A. D'Avoine, c Thompson, b Mushet 44; S. R. Godambe, (capt.), c. Greer, b. Bartley 9; Churry, c. Bartley, b. Mushet 12; G. S. Richards, c. Summerhayes, b. Mushet 37; Gharat, c. Horton, b. Mushet 6; Habib Khairaz (not out) 17; Sultan Khairaz (not out 1; Mahomed Kassim, c. Summerhayes, b. Chicken 1; Mustapha Sodagar, c. Summerhayes, b. Mushet 1; Extras 12; Total 143.

Bowling Analysis:—Mushet 7 for 35, Chicken 1 for 29.

Bombay Gymkhana.

E. Thompson, b. Godambe 12; W. H. Cummings, b. Richards 0; B. R. T. Greer (capt.)), c. Mahomed Kassim, b. Godambe 13; R. C. Summerhayes, c. Mahomed Kassim, b. Richards 22; H. W. Horton, c. Hindlekar, b. Khairaz H. 7; R. S. Bateman, c. Richards, b. Khairaz 0; R. C. Mushet, c. Hindlekar, b. Khairaz 3; W. E. Petrie, b. Richards 17; C. P. Bramble, (not out) 2; J. O. Bartley, c. Mahomed, b. Khairaz H. 0; C. W. Chicken (not out) 10; Extras 10; Total 96.

Bowling Analysis:—Richards 3 for 30, Godambe 2 for 12, H. Khairaz 4 for 29, D'Avoine 0 for 10.

PRINCE ALY KHAN GOING TO AMERICA

Will Compete In Amateur Events

LONDON, (By Mail).

"Steve" Donoghue, who is in charge in England of arrangements in connection with the projected international horse-race in California, to take place next February, said that Prince Aly Khan has decided to go over to America and take with him two horses, which he will ride in amateur races.

"His father, the Aga Khan, who at first was averse to sending one of his colts, is now inclined to reconsider the matter, and there is a possibility that Badruddin will be sent to run in the big race in Prince Aly Khan's name.

Donoghue will be riding in America this winter, and if the big race takes place will have a mount in it.

50 Mile Cycle Race Ends In Thrilling Finish

Malcolm Beats Gerrard By Narrow Margin After Latter Had Led All The Way

The Bombay Presidency 50 Miles Cycle Race which was held on Sunday was won by Malcolm after a thrilling encounter. Only two cycle lengths separated the 1st and 7th competitors. Master was second with K. O. Gerard, K. R. Kavarana, S. J. Shroff and S. M. Sayad occupying the remaining positions. Prizes were awarded to the first six competitors.

That this race evoked considerable interest among the sporting fraternity was evinced by the huge crowds which were present at the finish and along the entire route.

The organisers, are to be congratulated on the success of this race.

As regards the race itself, the selected route comprised two laps of the Oval thence via Warden Road to Borivli Level Crossing and back. Of the 31 entrants only 26 faced the starter and after the customary preliminaries the race started punctually at 6-30 a.m. The two laps of the Oval were completed in under 5 minutes and the competitors closely bunched together were soon making for the turning point at Borivli. 15 minutes later found the leaders at Kemps Corner with K. O. Gerard setting a hot pace closely followed by the rest.

Pace Slackens.

At Worli the pace slackened somewhat and it was evident that the leaders were settling down to it. Bandra was left behind at 7 a.m. and at the Andheri Toll Bar S. M. Sayad took the lead pursued by the others. Incidentally, at this point of the race it was noticed that 5 competitors had ceased to take any active interest in the race perhaps due to the extremely fast pace which the leaders had set up. The road narrowed considerably after Andheri and the first accident of which there were five took place a little out of Andheri caused by a straying buffalow charging across the road. No fewer than 5 cyclists were involved but fortunately no serious injuries were received and the competitors involved, with the exception of one who had smashed a front wheel, were soon racing after the main body which had covered quite an appreciable distance in the meanwhile.

Despite the vigilance of the District Police a few more cyclists unmounted in collisions with straying cattle before the turning point was reached, but fortunately no serious injuries resulted. The turning point at Borivli, 27 miles away was reached in 75 minutes which was quite good going even allowing for favourable winds. Here the competitors were required to hand in the tokens which they had received and refreshments were given those who needed them. The return journey about 23 miles was completed in 74 minutes and it was evident that the competitors suffered not a little from strong headwinds encountered.

It was at this stage of the race that cheering from supporters in the numerous accompanying cars and motor cyclists had a great effect in encouraging the competitors to greater efforts. K. O. Gerard the favourite maintained the lead nearly all the way home despite the numerous challenges of the other competitors for this position.

Two further accidents one at Jogeswari and the other at Juhu resulted in the dwindling of the main body of competitors. At Lovegrove Pumping station, a short sprint was attempted by the leaders for obvious reasons. At this point of the race the leading body of competitors included no less than 15 cyclists each of whom appeared to have his own conclusions as to the potential winner of the race. After Sandhurst Bridge the last lap of the race, a terrific burst of speed was set up and continued right up to the finish which was a very close affair. Seventeen competitors crossed the finishing line. A slight shower of rain luckily a little after the finish saw the spectators make a dash for the Esplanade Band Stand.

Major S. L. Bhatia Dean of Grant Medical College presided and Mrs. Bhatia gave away the prizes to the successful competitors. Dr. K. Dastoor's Cup for the Winning Team was not awarded as was also the cups for the individual members of the winning team and the medals for members of the 2nd Team due to failure of all the four competitors of each of the teams not finishing the course.

Special mention must be made of the valuable services rendered by the City and District Police who made the organisation of this race a practical proposition. Messrs. The Bombay Garage Ltd., also shared the thanks of the organisers by the loan of the breakdown lorry which played useful part in the race. The Ambulances of The Muslim Division and Swastik League proved very useful to the injured competitors and the organisers are extremely grateful for their service.

RESULT

1st Malcolm B. (Malcolm C C). Prize presented by Anonymous Donor

2nd M J Master (B A A C) Prize presented by Messrs. N D Patel and Co. (cycle dealers)

3rd, K O Gerard (Apollo Athletic Assoc.)

4th K R Kavarana (Sassanian Wheelers)

5th. S J Shroff (Sassanian Wheelers) 2

6th S M Sayad (B A A C).

Time: 2 hrs 29.4/5secs.

Distance: 50 Miles.

15-MILES CYCLE RACE IN OCTOBER

Oval To Be Venue Of New Event Open To Amateurs

The Apollo Athletic Association of Arthur Bunder, Colaba, are organising a 15-Mile Cycle Race on the Oval in October. There will be special lap prizes for competitors who cover the most laps, besides six other valuable prizes.

Malcolm, K. Gerrard, Master, Sayad, Kavarana and Shroff are expected to renew antagonism in this event. All these cyclists are in the pink of condition, and the race should arouse keen competition. The entrance fee is Rs. 1-8 per competitor and entries should be addressed to H. A. Soars or G. D. Gerrard, 1st floor, Grant's Building, Arthur Bunder, Colaba.

Rovers Cup Football

YORKS AND LANCS BEAT P. W. VOLUNTEERS BY 2 GOALS TO NIL

The contest between the Yorks and Lancaster Regiment from Kamptee and the Prince of Wales Volunteers from Allahabad was of an uninteresting character. The fans who gathered in large numbers at the Cooperage on Monday evening were disappointed at the display of both the teams. Both of them swung the ball about a good deal which the defence lines had little difficulty in clearing away. There were few combined moves between the inside forwards or flank attacks on either side, although the ball travelled from end to end all the time.

THE RESULT.

Yorks and Lancs Regt. 2 goals.
Prince of Wales Volunteers Nil.

THE TEAMS.

Prince of Wales Volunteers:—Prescott; Jones and Alecock; Green, Kent and Williams; Mitchell, Frost, Ramsay Moore and Vaughan.

Yorks and Lancs.—Garrett; Laver and Huscroft; Ball, Cawkwell, and Carr; Liverside, Bradley, Spencer, Grayson and Lee.

Referee:—Mr. H. E. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Rovers Cup—Second Round.
Royal Warwicks vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, kick off 5-30 p.m.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP.

In the Leslie Running Cup, Bombay Gymkhana beat Essex Regiment by 9 points to 6. Scott of the Bombay Gymkhana ran home first in 14 seconds.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

Sherwood Foresters vs. Texaco.

Game Of Mud-Slinging

A Congressman writes:—

It is a normal feature in all places where annual sessions of the Congress is invited to find an interested but small clique either openly hostile or masked as 'doubtful' friends, who make all endeavours, either to obstruct the work or failing that, at least try to belittle and discredit the great organisation so as to lessen its national significance and importance. Thus some Anglo-Indian hostile Press scribes are longing for some 'news' that may serve their sinister purpose and not being able to find genuine information, their fertile organisation readily 'creates' such sensational items that may scandalise the Congress and discredit its object.

Thus when some Muslim colleagues lost their seats in B.P.C.C. general elections, that circumstance was exploited to expose the 'communalist' nature of the Congress. The fact of many other Muslims filling their places is, of course, overlooked. The Anglo-Indian press will keep mum on the glorious, creditable results of the A.I.C.C. elections, when out of seven seats three are captured by Muslims and one by other minor community and only three by the major community which forms the largest majority of the electorate. That satisfactory result, redounding to the credit of the Congress, entirely escapes their attention.

Again the Old Dame's heart is gladdened with the 'reports' and 'rumours' in the City about alleged 'epidemic' or 'crop' of resignations of important office-bearers from Reception Committee. The news is too good and one will not take the risk of verifying lest these reports should be authoritatively contradicted and thus the chance of mud-slinging on the Congress might be lost. Two or three resignations from a large number of Sub-Committees and office-bearers would not be sensational and damaging enough, hence that must be magnified by adding half a dozen names of other office-bearers that never even contemplated such steps. There is no space in this Anglo-Indian journal for publishing important pro-Congress news but columns are freely allotted for such anti-Congress antics and prominent and sensational headlines. Any stick is good enough to lash the 'naughty' Congress.

Fortunately by now the intelligent reading public has been thoroughly acquainted and disgusted with the nauseating and petty-minded tactics. So it is not necessary to warn or caution the public against accepting such mischievous, damaging and distorted reports.

The more deplorable factor is the unbecoming part played by so-called Nationalist 'friends' of the Congress; they create greater mischief and damage both to the Congress and organisation by assuming false masks of 'well-wishers' of the Congress. An open enemy is better than a masked one posing as a friend.

However the intelligent public can always be trusted to discriminate and differentiate between fair 'critics' and slanderers. Congress is powerful enough and has successfully resisted in the past and will also survive in the future such cowardly 'slabs' in the back.

WINDSOR LAD NOT RUNNING

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Windsor Lad is to-day scratched from all engagements for 1934 which include the Oaeby Breeders Plate, John Porter Stakes, Great Foal Stakes, Jockey Club Stakes, Newmarket St. Leger and Champion Stakes.

The six winners of cups in the 50-miles cycle race from Bombay to Borivli and back held on Sunday. Mr. B. Malcolm, the first prize winner, is on the extreme left, and K. Gerrard who was second, third from left.

HAMPERED BY WANT OF FUNDS

Airman Chawla Is Anxious To Resume World Flight

LONDON, Sept. 16

"I am anxious to restart round the world flight as soon as possible and am expecting to recieve funds from India," declared airman Chawla when interviewed by Reuter.

In the meantime he is getting his machine ready.

He was surprised to learn of certain criticisms from India, particularly the reference to his caste and said the flight was purely a sporting adventure and was above all caste and creed.

He is perfectly willing to attempt the Atlantic flight but is not financially equipped and the present machine is incapable thereof.—Reuter.

Swamy Shree Jayendrapuri of Ahmedabad has sent a telegram to the Gwalior State Government protesting against the decision of the State to allow Harijans to take part in the forthcoming Ganpati Fair.

BRANTOME WINS FRENCH St. LEGER

Champion Colt Retains His Unbeaten Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONGCHAMPS, Sept. 16.

The French St. Leger run to-day resulted as follows:—

ERANTOME (Baron Edouard de Rothschild) 1
ASTRONOMER (M. Widener). 2
MARAVEDIS (M. Henri Ternynck 3
ADMIRAL DRAKE (M. L. Volterra) 4

Ten ran. Won by a neck. Two lengths between second and third, and 2-1/2 lengths between third and fourth.

Brantome has retained his unbeaten record. Admiral Drake was ridden by Steve Donoghue.

The 21st session of the Mysore Co-operative Conference will be held in Mysore during Dasara i.e., October 15, 16 and 17.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by his son Sjt. Radhakant Malaviya arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud, 10, 1990.
Muslim: Jamaidi-ul-Akhar 8, 1353.
Parsi: Farvadin 12, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 40m
High Water: 7-55, 19-18
High Water: 6-02, 14-23.

Improvements Committee, 3-55 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 20.

Dr. Annie Besant's first death anniversary celebration, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

SATURDAY, September 22

S. S. "Corfu" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 16th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

"SOCIALISM AND INDIA"

The fifth lecture under the auspices of the "Satya Samaj" would be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon Pt. Darbarilalji, Sabityaratna, Nyayateerth would speak on the occasion. The subject of Lecture would be "Socialism and India".

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

The Gandhi Seva Sena Khadi Sales Office to be opened during the Gandhi Jayanti Days at Vithaldas Liladhar Bldg. at Kalbadevi Road has been removed to the Office of the Sena at the Indian Women's United Club, The Motor House, Hughes Road. A stock of select Khadi and Hand Emroidered Articles will be sold there during these three weeks. Sales will be made between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

All Sevikas and these members who are doing the Khadi Sales are requested to be present at the Club premises to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

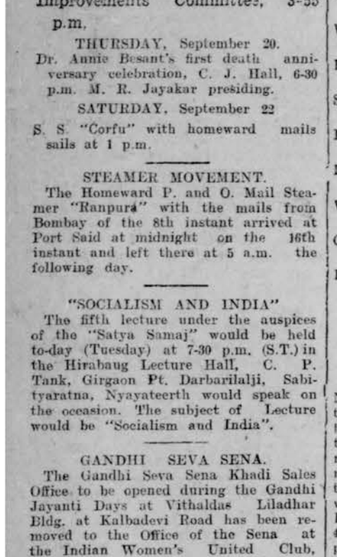
Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. M. R. Jaykar will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Fiasco of the Temple-entry Bills."

THE FRIENDS' UNION (LALBAUG)

The general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. for the Election of the Managing Committee for the years 1934-35.

THE CAPITOL

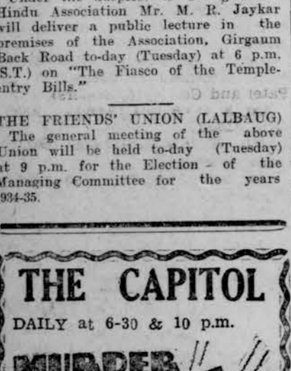
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



A Cast of Comedians in a Carload of Laughs! An M.-G.-M. Picture.

The REGAL

DAILY: At 6-30 & 10 p.m. The Golden-voiced Tenor of International fame.



Fine Sentiment—Lilting Melody—Gay Laughter! HEAR! TAUBER SING!

N.B.—Please note: this picture will not be screened anywhere else in Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Blossom Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Murder in the Private Car". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Little Miss Marker". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Shivaji the Great". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

KOHINOOR—"Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Trail Drive". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"S.O.S Iceberg". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Love, Life and Laughter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"A Bedtime Story". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Black Cat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. The Folkestone Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Eldridge Newman; relayed from the Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone. 8 p.m. Hop Picking programme. 8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 9-15 p.m. Time signal from Greenwich. Latest dance music, played by British Bands (gramophone records). 9-45 p.m. The Old Script Basket, a programme of dramatic reminiscences. 10-15 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Cabaret Interlude (gramophone records). 11 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Time signal. A relay from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. Talk "Sporting Topics". 7-30 p.m. Demonstration. 10-30 p.m. Close down. Dance Music. (Records). 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. Time signal. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Raga Demonstration.

Mandvi D. C. C.

The annual meeting of the above committee was held at Malharbai Hall on Sunday. The following were elected as office bearers and members of the Executive Committee.

President—Dr. Jethalal Vanamalidas Vora.

Vice President—Mr. Manant K. Mehta and Mrs. Monghiben Kantan.

Secretaries—(1) Mr. Dhirajram K. Bhatt (2) Mr. Champsi Bharmal, (3) Mr. Mohanlal Panachand and (4) Mr. Hatembhai L. Darbar.

Treasurer—Mr. Trikamji Damji Khona.

Volunteer's captain—Mr. Prabhuram Prabhakar Joshi.

The meeting dispersed after electing 21 members to the Executive Committee.

ELECTIONS IN 'A' WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee was held on Sunday.

After passing a condolence resolution, placing on record the services of the two workers Sjts. Joshi and Doomappa Kotian, who died in jail, the following were elected to the Council:—

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, President, Sardar Thaman Singh, Vice President,

Ambaram Talakchand, Treasurer, Nadirshah M. Karbhari and Gulabdas Borker Secretaries.

As the Accounts were not quite complete, this item on the agenda was postponed.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

"The Electoral Roll of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been published. Copies of the Roll can be had at the office of the Chamber.

GIRGAUM GANESH UTSAV

Under the auspices of the Mohan Buildings Shree Ganesh Utsav Mandal, Girgaum, Prof. M. D. Alterkar, Wilson College will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

THE SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. S. G. Beri, will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects.

THREAT TO SUE CORPORATION

Unless Allowed To Build New Market At Lalbaug, Says Mr. Nilwarne

The dispute over the Lal Baug Market has not yet subsided and in some form or other it comes now and then before the Corporation for consideration.

One gentleman, threatens to sue the Bombay Municipality for damages if he is not allowed to have a market built for the vendors in that locality.

In a letter to the Mayor dated 9th July Mr. G. B. Nilwarne writes:—That at the time of the last riots on account of local disturbances many of the Hindu vendors refused to attend the stalls in the old market at Parel and opened new stalls on a plot of the Improvement Trust land situated at Tulsirampada; that on being authorized by these vendors to approach on their behalf the Municipal authorities for a licence to construct a market at Lalbaug, he approached the Municipal Commissioner who gave him to understand that the granting of a licence was in the hands of the Corporation; that a few months thereafter the said vendors on being forced to quit the Improvement Trust plot at Tulsirampada, occupied a plot belonging to the clients of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, situated at Lalwadi; that later on when the Corporation were considering the question of allowing a private market in the locality, he informed the Municipal authorities that the plot at Tulsirampada was the most suitable one for he market and requested that a licence should be given to him, as he represented the aforesaid vendors.

The letter goes on to say that thereafter the Corporation appointed a Committee to report on the advisability of permitting a new market in the Lalbaug area and recommended permission for the construction of a new market at Lalbaug. The writer thereupon submitted detailed plans through his Architects to the Commissioner and opened negotiations with the Improvement Trust for the lease of plots Nos. 4, 5 and 12 in Scheme No. 47 of Tulsirampada Estate, but to his surprise the Municipal Commissioner informed him that the Corporation had decided to issue a licence for a new market at Garamkhada.

At a subsequent meeting of the Corporation the Commissioner stated in reply to a question from a Councillor that the licence had been granted at the demand of the dealers and that as they had their stalls first at Tulsirampada and then at Garamkhada, a licence could only be given for their benefit at Garamkhada. Mr. Nilwarne submits that the Commissioner had irregularly granted a licence, for a market at Garamkhada and had thereby committed a breach of promise held out to the petitioner; that the said licence was to be for the benefit of the vendors and the Commissioner had never consulted the vendors about the matter; that the petitioner was in the confidence of the said vendors and that reasonable opportunity should have been given to him to convince the Commissioner of the wishes of the vendors.

He was given to understand that his proposals would be considered and on that assurance he had spent about Rs. 7,000 in negotiating through solicitors and in getting plans, etc., prepared for the market. On account of the wrongful refusal of the licence the petitioner has been reduced to poverty.

Mr. Nilkane concludes with the request that his case may be considered carefully and he may be given a reasonable compensation in espect of the expenses incurred by him and expressing a hope that his request will be granted and he will not be forced to seek redress in a court of law for the said damages.

The letter has been sent to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

FIRDAUSI MILLENRY CELEBRATION

Khan Bahadur Baakza's Dinner To Nizamuddin

To meet Dr. Mahammad Nizamuddin Fazil, Chairman of Persian Department, Osmania University who is proceeding to Persia to attend the millenary celebration of Ferdausi to be held in Tehran under the patronage of His Imperial Majesty Rezashah Pehlavi, Khan Bahadur Shaukh Ali Baakza gave a dinner on Monday night at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club. A distinguished gathering was present at the function.

Great Rush Expected At Congress Session

Make Sure Of Your Admission By Booking Your Names At R. C. Office

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

As the date for the holding of the Session of the Indian National Congress comes nearer and nearer the atmosphere in the city and particularly Congress House is also becoming tense. The closure of enrolment of members to the Reception Committee has produced visible disappointment to numerous people. Now enquiries are rushing in as to when visitors' tickets will be issued and as to whether admission to the Subject Committee of the Congress will be available.

GREAT RUSH EXPECTED

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee which meets to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the Congress House will discuss the question of the time for the issue of admission tickets as also the admission to the Subjects Committee. From the enquiries that have reached the Reception Committee we can boldly assert that the rush for admission tickets will be very great indeed. Several inquiries for tickets of distinguished visitors paying a very large amount as admission fee have also been received. Those who have invited disappointment by having not joined the Reception Committee by the due date will now make sure of their admission to the Congress Session, by booking their names at the Reception Committee's Office, Congress House, in advance.

ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR CONSTRUCTION

With the laying of the foundation-stone of the 'Abdul Gaffar Nagar' at Worli Sea Face by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the construction work of the Nagar and the Camps can be said to have commenced in right earnest. The responsibility for the construction has been taken by the Reception Committee, and it is gratifying to note that this has evoked general response from all quarters. All the necessary arrangements to complete the work in time for session are in progress. The engineers of the Reception Committee are already busy with the layouts of the plots and it is expected that about 1,000 men will find work for the construction of the Nagar. Before long on the barren piece of land facing the sea at Worli will be erected a miniature town humming with life.

PRESIDENT-ELECT

It is now certain that Babu Rajendra Prasad will be elected as the President of the Congress. Already twelve provinces have sent in their recommendations supporting his nomination. Babu Rajendra Prasad requires no introduction to the people of India. His service and sacrifices, coupled with the characteristic self-effacement in which he lives and works, have qualified him to occupy this place of supreme importance in Indian political life.

RECEPTION PLANS

The President's Reception Sub-Committee has prepared elaborate plans of according to the President-elect a fitting reception. The tentative programme for reception has already been drawn up and is awaiting finishing touches. According to present plans, it is expected that the reception that will be accorded to the President-elect will be most impressive and in keeping with the reputation and patriotism of Bombay. While all necessary arrangements are nearing completion and while the work of construction of the 'Abdul Gaffar Nagar' is progressing the citizens of Bombay have to realise that the Reception Committee has taken in its hand a work of tremendous responsibility. The responsibility is also the responsibility of every citizens of Bombay and it is his duty to help the Reception Committee by all means, in making the ensuing Session of the Congress a unique success. The need for funds effectively to carry out the tasks is more to-day than ever before. The city that has stood by the Congress during the worst periods of crisis will, we have no doubt, show the same sense of patriotism and national duty by rushing to the Congress House and actively co-operate in the multifarious activities of the Reception Committee.

Medical Exam. Of Cadets

To-day (Tuesday) 1-30 p.m. Medical examination of Cadets of the Sewri Training Class at Ravji Sudpalki Chawl, D.A.V. Hindi School, Sewri.

6-30 p.m. the opening ceremony of the Second Students' Training Class will be performed by Sjt. M. R. Masani at the Congress House.

To-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. Medical examination of the cadets of the Matunga Training Class at the Napoo Hall.

2. 9-30 p.m. Medical examination of the cadets of the third 'C' Ward Training Class.

3. 7-30 p.m. Opening ceremony of the cadets of the Sewri Training Class will be performed by Sjt. Kaliprasad Singh at Ravji Sudpalki Chawl D.A.V., Hindi School, Sewri.

Students' Training Classes

The Students' Training Class will be opened at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday) at the Congress House. Mr. M. R. Masani will perform the opening ceremony. All the cadets are expected to be present at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Abid Ali Withdraws Resignation

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that in response to the requests of friends Mr Abid Ali Jafferbhai has withdrawn his resignation of the secretaryship of the Reception Committee of the Congress.

OPPORTUNE TIME TO BUY KHADI

The Agent of the A. I. S. A. writes:

Citizens of Bombay have become members of the Reception Committee of the Congress in their hundreds. They, in this capacity, will grace the function by their attendance. Dates of holding the Session have been already announced, and accordingly these members and all those who will attend the forthcoming Congress Session should do so only after putting on Khadi.

Gandhi Jayanti Weeks are the most opportune time to buy Khadi in order to clothe yourselves for the occasion. It is more so especially when facilities in form of Khadi Hundies are provided to enable you to buy Khadi at your leisure hours from any of the certified Bhandars of the city and suburbs during the year.

Lest the opportunity be missed, and hence the call.

Thus, you will subscribe in helping us to clear off the stock of Khadi worth Rs. 2,00,000 during the Gandhi Jayanti from September 15 to October 7.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Help The Unemployed

The construction of the Abdul Gaffur Nagar on the Worli Seaface was taken in hand in right earnest on Sunday by the Reception Committee. Within a month a new city is expected to be raised on the open space of the plot. For at least a week more the work will be hampered by rains. Then there will be only three weeks left by which time tents, pandals, delegates and visitors' camps, family quarters, new roads and fencings will have to be constructed. Hundreds of men and women will have to be employed by the Reception Committee, so that the construction work may be finished in time. There are several thousands unemployed in the city, who would be extremely happy to get employed and also be proud of having worked for the construction of the Nagar, where the greatest political organisation in the country will meet. It would not be too much to expect from those responsible for the construction if they are asked to employ as far as possible, only those who are unemployed at present and thus help temporarily to solve the unemployment problem to a certain degree.

Parsi Gymkhana Golden Jubilee

The Parsi Gymkhana of Bombay will celebrate its Golden Jubilee next February for which preparations are being made on a big scale. Fifty years ago, the social amenities in Bombay were not what they exist to-day. At that time a few enterprising Parsis used to meet in a tent to discuss topics of the day and to have refreshments. This small beginning developed into the Parsi Gymkhana as one sees it now at the Kennedy Sea Face. It is gratifying to note that though nearly fifty years have passed since the founding of the Parsi Gymkhana, two of its founders are still living to witness the celebration, one of them being Mr. Rustom K R. Cama. The occasion of the Golden Jubilee will be celebrated by athletic sports, tea party and a dinner.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS FOR BOMBAY?

Discussion On Mr. Karanjawall's Motion For Sanction Of Rs. 10,000 Adjourned

Should the Bombay Municipality have a small printing press or a big one?

This question was discussed in the Municipal Corporation on Monday on the motion of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala who asked for a snaction of Rs. 10,000 for meeting the capital cost of purchasing two printing machines as sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

COMPETITION HOPELESS.

Mr Karanjawala said it was hopeless to compete with a big press like the "Times of India" from the point of efficiency and expediency. Besides, the Bombay Municipality had already entered into an agreement with the "Times of India" to print municipal printing works for the next five years. It was therefore not possible to open a big press. He, however, thought that a small beginning should be made and if it was successful, they would expand the press.

Prof. V G. Rao seconded the proposition.

PLEA FOR CAUTION.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the motion and said that the days of experiments had gone and they should be very cautious before spending their money. Several times that sort of proposition was brought in the Corporation and turned out as it was consierded impracticable. The municipal workshop also executed the municipal works but the cost was more than they would pay outside. Perhaps the same case might be in case of the municipal press. He therefore moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with a request to consult expert printers before they submitted their report on the municipal printing press.

WASTE OF MONEY.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia seconded the amendment and said to open a Municipal printing press would be a sheer waste of money.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned.

At the earlier stage, the House sent the two resolutions passed by a public meeting of Muslims in Bombay on the 13th Julst last protesting against the employment of male teachers in the ment of male teachers in the R. C. T. Institute to the Schools' Committee for remarks.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

PATHE

FINAL PERFORMANCES TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Bombay's Cinema De Luxe.

THE MOST DANGEROUS WOMAN ON BROADWAY!

... wrecking men with a smile!

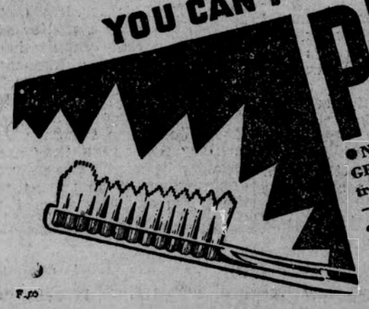
SHIRLEY TEMPLE

The Sensation of the Century with ADOLPHE MENJOU IN

"Little MISS MARKER"

TO-MORROW— BY SPECIAL REQUEST "Dr. JEKYLL AND Mr. HYDE"

YOU CAN'T PULL THESE BRISTLES OUT



● Now, Pro-phy-lac-tic introduces PERMA-GRIP—the greatest advancement since the introduction of the tufted end. PERMA-GRIP—exclusive with Pro-phy-lac-tic—securely anchors the bristles in the handle to stay—they hold for the life of the brush. No more bristles falling out of the handle, wedging, between your teeth, penetrating, possibly infecting your gums. Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE MARK Perma-Grip

A GENUINE PRO-PHY LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle." Post Box No. 222. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934

AN ENNOBLING DOCUMENT

The statement, which Gandhiji, has issued in regard to the reports about his contemplated retirement from the active leadership of the Congress, will go down in history as one of the most ennobling documents addressed by a beloved and revered leader of a great nation to millions of his followers. Those, to whom the document is specially addressed, namely, Congressmen, particularly the Congress intelligentsia, will, we have no doubt, give to it the earnest and careful attention that it deserves and each one of them, whatever his other reactions to it may be, will certainly feel mentally elevated, even though for a time, after its perusal. A gratifying feature which distinguishes the statement from several others which Gandhiji has issued in the past is that the decision which it embodies is not to be executed immediately. Gandhiji confirms the report that he contemplates retirement from the active leadership of the Congress, but his decision is to be carried out only after the Bombay session of the Congress and even then it is revocable if the proposals he makes for a change in the Congress Constitution are accepted. The country is grateful to Gandhiji that he has given it sufficient time to pronounce a considered judgment on his proposals.

A Political Organization

Gandhiji's decision to retire is based mainly on the impression that "a very large body of Congress intelligentsia are tired of his method and views and the programme based on them." The Congress is primarily and solely a political organization with the definite object of securing freedom for the country. Subject to this all-important fact and its implications, we can assure Gandhiji that the majority of Congressmen are neither tired of his method or views nor have they lost faith in the programme based on them. It is true that a growing number of them have been attracted to socialism, but there is nothing in the immediate programme which a Socialist would like to see adopted that cannot be adjusted substantially to accord with the Congress programme as adumbrated by Gandhiji himself. Gandhiji says: "I have entered political life in the pursuit of this search (of Truth.)" But he will, we have no doubt, admit that the majority of Congressmen have joined the Congress solely in pursuit of freedom for their country. Therefore, he cannot in reason expect them to stand the test which he applies to them. All that he is entitled to expect from them is that they must obey in spirit as well as letter the programme laid down by the Congress. Judged by this test Congressmen, as a whole, we venture to state, have not been found wanting. As Gandhiji himself admits, in spite of the gross corruption in or ranks "the Congress still remains in my estimation the most powerful and most representative organization in the country." It has had, as he truly says, "a measure of sacrifice of which any country in the world can be proud" and "it holds today the largest number of devoted men and women of unimpeachable character." Human limitations being what they are, no leader of a nation, to quote Gandhiji himself, "can expect greater loyalty and devotion than I have received from intellectually-minded Congressmen even when they have protested and signified their disapproval of the policies I have laid before the Congress." And we are afraid Gandhiji is less than just and fair to Congressmen in regard to their practice of non-violence, which is the basis of his programme. Gandhiji says: "The Ordinances were certainly not warranted by any of the misdeeds done by or imputed to us. They were undoubtedly intended to break our spirit any how, but it would be wrong if we contended that Civil Resister's were above reproach." When thousands of persons engage themselves in a struggle it would be unreasonable to expect that there would be no black sheep. No body contends that the movement carried on by Congressmen was altogether above reproach. This was humanly impossible. But no true historian of events would gainsay the fact that the manifestation of non-violence which Congressmen gave during the last two campaigns was memorable in human history and amply demonstrated the genuine acceptance by the Congress of non-violence.

Modify It

Non-violent Congressmen have been and are determined to be because they realize that it is only through non-violence they can win freedom. They have stood the test hitherto and they will certainly be willing to stand the test suggested by Gandhiji except in regard to the spinning franchise. So far as the substitution of "legitimate and peaceful" by "truthful and non-violent" in regard to the method adopted for winning freedom is concerned, we think the change seems unnecessary. For there is no essential difference, between 'peaceful' and 'non-violent' and while it is easy for the average individual to understand what is "legitimate" the determination of what is not "truthful" would involve needless hair-splitting. So far as the spinning franchise is concerned while we recognize that spinning is the "second lung of the nation," that lung can certainly be kept healthy more by Congressmen continuing to do all they can to encourage the production and use of Khaddar than by spinning themselves. Khaddar has come to stay and it requires for its further development no adventitious aid in the shape suggested by Gandhiji. Insistence only on the habitual wearing of Khaddar by members of the A.I.C.C. and those who accept offices in the Executive bodies of the Congress will be a mere effective means of securing the end Gandhiji has in view than the production of unusable yarn by thousands of Congress members. The proposal regarding reduction of the number of delegates to the Congress is both opportune and conducive to efficient conduct of business. There is no room for compromise, Gandhiji says, on the essentials of the programme he has adumbrated. This seems to us to be hardly consistent with the sentence which immediately follows it in which he asks Congressmen "to examine it (the programme) dispassionately and on its merits and give effect to the dictates of their reason." As we have stated above, with the modification suggested by us Congressmen must accept Gandhi's programme and the modifications are such as will constitute a compromise that is both honourable and reasonable—and fully in accord with the spirit of the human and ennobling statement issued by him.

A Just Judgment

In refusing to take disciplinary action against three barristers and two district pleaders who were convicted during the last civil disobedience movement and against whom petitions for such action had been filed by the Government, the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court have taken a just and sensible view of the law bearing in the case. That law has been differently interpreted in different parts of the country and often political considerations have been consciously or unconsciously imported into the interpretation. The present judgment takes a thoroughly judicial view of the issues involved and lucidly lays down the general principles that should govern such cases. It is, therefore, a notable contribution to the scanty case law on the subject and should curb the excessive zeal of Government in seeking disciplinary action against lawyers on flimsy grounds.

The specific charges against the barristers, Messrs. M. R. Masani, P. R. Bharucha and K. B. Bharucha, were that they had been members and assisted and managed the operations of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Emergency Council, which had been declared unlawful by the Government. The question before the Court was whether the barristers were guilty of "misconduct" within the meaning of the Bar Councils' Act under which disciplinary action was sought. In discussing this question Their Lordships laid down at the very outset the sound principle that in case of misconduct which was not professional "the element of punishment should not enter into their consideration at all" "It was," they added "no part of their duty to impose penalty for misconduct unconnected with the exercise of the profession which was either not punishable or could be punished under the law of the land." The Court had to consider whether the barristers' conduct involved moral turpitude, whether by that conduct "they had shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of the Court or were unfit to be entrusted with the business of their clients," or whether they had proved themselves disloyal to the Court by pursuing revolutionary or other activities "designed to destroy the system of which the Court formed part." Discussing the questions generally Their Lordships declare that mere participation in the Civil Disobedience movement does not necessarily involve moral turpitude and that many advocates who took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and were convicted have since returned to practice and no case has been brought to our attention in which such advocates have proved less fitted to advise their clients properly." Their Lordships also reject what Sir Norman Macleod, ex-Chief Justice, wrongly regarded as a sound principle in deciding a previous case that "those who live by the law should keep the law." They rightly hold that "the obligation of obedience to the law is neither greater nor less in the case of lawyers than of other citizens."

Applying these sound general principles to the cases in question, Their Lordships hold that no evidence has been adduced by Government to prove against the barristers' conduct implying unfitness on their part for the exercise of their profession. Their Lordships observe: "Merely having been members or assisted the operations or managed the affairs of an unlawful association, does not render an advocate unfit for the exercise of his profession. Such conduct does not necessarily involve moral turpitude or any attack upon the system of which the Court forms part or embarrass in any way the administration of justice by the Courts of the Presidency." On these grounds Their Lordships refuse to take any disciplinary action against the three barristers or the two pleaders. Their Lordships deserve to be congratulated on their sound and just judgment and on upholding the true dignity of law. The lawyers in the present case may also be congratulated on having secured the larger measure of freedom which the judgment makes possible in the service of the country without prejudice to their professional responsibilities.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

While laying the foundation of the Abdul Gaffur Nagar, the venue of the forthcoming Congress session, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made an impressive speech appealing to the members of the Reception Committee and the volunteers to emulate the Khan Saheb's self-abnegation and his spirit of service. It is time, indeed the Reception Committee composed its differences and set to work whole-heartedly. In every live organisation, there must be difference of views as regards policies and methods of executing them, but an organisation ceases to be useful and efficient if those who compose it magnify those differences out of all proposition to their importance. Earnest members of the Committee should resist the temptation to indulge in angry criticism and retorts, however deserved, but should forge ahead with their work. It should also be noted in this connection that the normal work of the Congress Committees should not be allowed to suffer seriously on account of the additional responsibility of making the Congress session a success. An important and urgent activity of the Congress is to contest the forthcoming Assembly elections. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its subordinate organisations should give their whole-hearted support to the Parliamentary Board in the election propaganda.

THE FREIGHT WAR

Need For Immediate Action By Government

(BY C. B. JOSHI.)

A ruthless freight war is going on round the coast of India. As a consequence of the breaking away from the Conference by the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. very heavy reductions in freights have been made by the above Company and the other small Indian Companies have to reduce their freight rates to this most uneconomic level which their very small resources and limited staying power cannot resists.

The intensity with which this

(Continued on page 7)

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

India Should Organise Publicity Propaganda In Foreign Countries, If Only To Counter-act Anti-Indian Propaganda There

By K. F. NARIMAN.

Some time before the national struggle was started, the Indian National Congress decided to discontinue the policy of carrying on any international publicity or propaganda abroad to cultivate world opinion and secure moral support to our cause. In accordance with that resolution, even some insignificant efforts and small amounts spent for that purpose were stopped. This attitude was sought to be justified and based on the policy and principle of "self-reliance" and "self-help" that was enunciated by inaugurating the "Satyagraha" movement. The advisability or correctness of that policy has since been questioned and criticised and it is possible that this important question may be re-opened at the ensuing sessions of the Congress. Hence it may not be out of place to make a brief reference to international policy on this subject as adopted by other countries and nations in recent political struggles

Experience Of Other Countries

After his election as President of the first Dail, during the greater part of the last stage of acute national crisis in Ireland from 1918 to 1921, De Valera was in America engaged in raising loans and other important publicity and propaganda work, and the strong pro-Irish feeling and Irish national opinion in America was due to this propaganda. In this respect, the attitude of Indian leaders fundamentally differs from those of leaders of other modern mass movements. In India, throughout the crisis, the leaders, not only remained at the helm but, at the first opportunity, threw themselves headlong into the fray and sought arrest whereas in all other national revolutions, it was always considered more discreet and wise to keep the leaders out, with a view to guide and direct the movement at home or carry on propaganda abroad till the end.

Lenin's Example

As soon as the open breach between Kerensky's Provisional Government and Communists became imminent in Russia in 1917, Lenin, with his group escaped to Finland and kept himself in touch with the events in Russia. He sent constant instructions and directions from his seat of safety, and security, and returned only after the tables were turned and Bolsheviks were considered strong enough to assume power. Lenin made use of his enforced exile to spread Bolshevik propaganda abroad.

China, Turkey And Egypt

Sun-Yat-Sen similarly escaped at the nick of time and spent most of his time in America, Japan and on the Continent, carrying on propaganda and collecting large funds on behalf of the national movement in China, when his followers were engaged in bitter and bloody struggle with the forces of Imperialism in the country, and returned just in time to assume power after the victory. So also Kemal Pasha and his party, with the Sultan's decrees of death against them, kept themselves securely entrenched in Angora, away from the capital, till they felt strong enough to assume power and successfully defy the Stamboul authorities. Zaghlul, after his release from Malta, spent considerable time in Paris, engaged in propaganda work there when his Wafdists' party was struggling against the forces of reaction in Egypt, and returned just in time to assume charge of Premiership. Even in little Poland, Paedreweski was in America, carrying on vigorous propaganda and succeeding in gaining the sympathy of President Wilson and American people, so that President Wilson included a special clause for Polish Independence in his famous fourteen points. Clause XIII of President Wilson's points read:

"An Independent Polish State should be created which should include the territory inhabited by indisputably Polish population, which should be assured free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economical independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed."

Irish Example

Thus in all modern political struggles, international publicity and propaganda, particularly in America, has been one of the main items of national activity and this policy has achieved remarkable success, at least three instances, China, Poland and Ireland. Particularly with

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

As a result of the elections, the Australian Federal Government has lost its absolute majority and will have to depend for existence on a co-alition with the Country Party. It is favourable to Australian Labour and constitutes a mild blow to the policy of Empire Unity. Britain will naturally not welcome the weakening of the present Government at the expense of the Labourites. But Britain's regret will be softened to a certain extent by the thought that even Imperial Australians have seldom missed opportunities of rubbing in—and aggressively—the Independence of their country. As to the re-emergence of Labour, it has little substantial significance outside Australia. As in South Africa, Canada and elsewhere, so in Australia "Labour" is neither Socialist nor Internationalist. It is moved by strong nationalist sentiments, and it yields to none in the intensity of colour prejudices.

THE RIGHT LEAD.

Mr. C. B. Gupta, Secretary of the U.P. Socialist Party, has given a sensible and patriotic lead on the question of the attitude of Congress-Socialists towards Congress Parliamentary campaign. Since some of the objections of the Socialists have already been met by the Working Committee, Mr. Gupta hopes, in a statement to the Press, that the majority of Socialists "who have no conscientious objection to entering Legislatures would withdraw their opposition and stand as one man in a trial of strength between Congressmen and supporters of Government." This is what Congress Socialists owe as a matter of duty to the parent organisation. We do not ignore the differences. Indeed, we agree with the Socialists in much that they demand in regard to the personnel and the manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board. But they are differences between two groups of Congressmen to be settled within the Congress. The main issue is Congress versus its opponents. The choice is not only obvious, but also unavoidable. It is the duty of Congressman to fight for and defend the prestige of the Congress.

JHABUA PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

The resolutions passed at the Jhabua State People's Conference held at Dohad a few days ago reveal a long tale of misrule in that State, which has culminated in the Ruler being advised by the Government of India to leave the State and to hand over the administration to a Dewan approved by them. The new Dewan will have a pretty hard task in removing the numerous grievances of the people. He will do well to take into confidence the leaders of the Peoples' Conference and to give serious consideration to the resolutions adopted by it. The most important resolution recommends that the Ruler should "rule after the fashion of His Majesty George V of Great Britain and to that end establish a representative Legislative Assembly and a separate Executive Council completely amenable to the orders of the representative body." We do not believe that the new administration will take even a few steps towards this goal. But the peoples' demand is just and they should ceaselessly agitate together with the people in other States and indeed of the whole country, for the common birthright of Responsible Government.

A MYTHICAL FAST.

Some time ago a good deal of fuss was sought to be created over the alleged fast of Mr. Atma Kamalani, the Secretary of the Friends of India Organisation in England, and the mythical fast itself was invested with all sorts of solemn and sensational reasons. Now our London correspondent says on the authority of an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Kamalani that "during the last six or eight months Mr. Kamalani has not fasted even for a day." It certainly is very unfortunate, as our correspondent points out, that Mr. Kamalani's illness should be given a political colour and we should be informed that an English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was the cause of his painful suffering. We wonder why this sensational story was invented. And who are the gentlemen responsible for it?

PRESS VIEWS

Bengal's Curse

Not a few of Bengal's sons have paid for their connection with terrorism with their lives; a very large number of young men and women have had their lives wrecked while possibly a still larger number have been and are rotting in Detention Camps because of the suspicion of the police who seem to have been invested with plenary powers for dealing with the terrorist movement. The material results of the movement affecting the province have been no less serious. Our trade and industries have suffered a great setback. Bengal, it cannot be denied, is now fighting for her very existence. It is up to every one of us to help her in every way to be relieved of terrorism and terrorist acts.—"Forward."

White Man's Burden

The so-called White Man's Burden has been a cover for the exploitation of the coloured races of the world. Bernard Shaw has said that when the Englishman wants a market he sends out a missionary and then somehow or other "in a fit of absence of mind" conquers the land, bares his back and takes on himself the White Man's Burden. It is this economic imperialism, this Bible of the Market, that gives the lie to all professions of the sacred task of civilising in God's name. It is unnatural to expect that it can be so for all time. The East has learnt the alphabet of the so-called modern civilisation and would certainly start kicking. If the League of Nations cannot put an end to this bifurcation of mankind, there will be a League of Coloured Nations—energetic, watchful and prepared.—"Daily News."

What He Means

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, is said to have stated to a Press representative that the Statutory Railway Board when constituted, would help to keep railway administration free from political influences. He meants of course, by "political influences" the Indian political parties. British influences are never political, they are intellectual moral spiritual or anything, but they are not political.—"A. B. Patrika."

We were delighted to learn from our irrepressible "Printer's Devil" that among those elected to the Council of the B.P.C.C. is Mrs. Yusuf Meherally.

We have also since learnt that during the unavoidable absence of the lady, Mr. Yusuf Meherally has been invited by the B.P.C.C. to act for his charming wife.

* * * *

"M.L.C. FORESEES SERIOUS RIOTS! Communal Award Threatens Bengal, Says Mr. Gupta."

Sort of an Intelligent Man's Political Alibai in advance.

* * * *

The Lucknow University has decided to confer the degree of D.Litt. on Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of U. P. We hope Benares, Agra and Aligarh will quickly follow suit unless they have already done so.

There is great fun in Convocation which should not be missed otherwise we should have suggested, on grounds of economy of time and money, that the Doctorate of Provincial University, should be regarded an 'ex-officio' privilege, the D.Litt. to be a necessary adjunct to the Governorship just as "His Excellency" is.

The Prefix must be balanced, for the sake of Gubernatorial equilibrium, by a Suffix. Thus: His Excellency the Governor, D.Litt.

It has another advantage, for it sounds very much like "delete" and will, therefore, serve as a reminder.

* * * *

Thus the A. B. Patrika: "Sir Philip (Chetwode) is reported to have read his speech from manuscript. It cannot be said, therefore, he lost his head in the warmth of the debate."

No, certainly not in the warmth of the debate.

* * * *

In an interview with Reuter, Airman Chawla who is in London declared that his "flight was purely a sporting adventure and was above caste and creed."

Literally, there can be absolutely no question about it.

But, figuratively—well the next move lies with Dr. Moonje and his fellow-patriots in the Punjab.

* * * *

In March last the Bombay Corporation decided to raise an "Unemployment Relief Works Loan" and the Commissioner was requested to prepare schemes of capital work. The Commissioner thought thoroughly and thought deeply over the matter for six months. Result? Thanks to the length of time and the depth of thinking the Commissioner forgot what he had been asked to do and now reports against the advisability of raising the loan itself.

* * * *

That slight divergence between instruction and answer apart, we entirely agree with all the arguments advanced by the Commissioner, and particularly with the following:—"The sponsors of the proposal, however, seem to have overlooked the fact that in most of these (Western) countries capital works are an alternative to pensions or doles to the unemployed which have been made payable by statute. In India, however, unemployment relief does not at present constitute a legal obligation on either the State or local authorities...." What the "State" will say to this straightforward but embarrassing comment on British rule in India, we do not know. But we heartily thank the Commissioner. Verily there is no "legal obligation" and if the unemployment have suffered and are to suffer starvation it is their own fault. Why did they choose to be born in India? Why should the "State and local authorities" be made to pay for the carelessness of the unemployed?

Isn't that so Mr. Commissioner?

* * * *

"The era of romantic leadership is reaching the journey's end" is almost the first cry of confrere Kanhyalal Vakil's newborn, the "Drashti."

And yet "Congress Nationalists" have only just started.

* * * *

"What Is Wrong With Indian Talkies?"

Everything that is not right

* * * *

Professor: "What is it?"

Midwife: "A boy, sir!"

Professor: "What does he want?"

Would Like To Bury Himself In N. W. F. Village

(Continued from page 1.)

may be framed by the Congress; but there are sharp differences of opinion among us on that point. The force with which I urged the programme at the A.I.C.C. meeting in Patna, I know, oppressed many of our best colleagues but they hesitated to act according to their own conviction.

A BORN DEMOCRAT.

Upto to a point suppression of ones views in favour of those of another considered superior in wisdom or experience is virtuous and desirable for healthy growth of organisation. It becomes a terrible oppression when one is called upon to repeat the performance from day to day.

Though I have never wished any such uptoward result, I cannot conceal from me or the public the tragic fact that such has been my own experience. Many have despaired of resisting me. This is a humiliating revelation to me, a born democrat. I make that claim if complete identification with the poorest of mankind, an intense longing to live no better than they and a corresponding conscious effort to approach that level to the best of one's ability can entitle one to make it.

OPPOSITION UNTHINKABLE.

I have welcomed the formation of the Socialist Group. Many of them are respected and self-sacrificing co-workers. With all this, I have fundamental differences with them on the programme published in their authorised pamphlets. But I would not by reason of the moral pressure I may be able to exert suppress the spread of ideas propounded in their literature. I may not interfere with the free expression of those ideas, however distasteful some of them may be to me.

If they gain ascendency in the Congress as they well may, I cannot remain in the Congress. For me to be in active opposition should be unthinkable though I have identified myself with many organisations. During a long period of public service I have never accepted that position.

Then there is the policy advocated by some in regard to the States which is wholly different from what I have advised. I have given many an anxious hour to the question, but I have not been able to alter my view.

A RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Even on untouchability my method of approach is perhaps different from that of many if not most Congressmen. For me, it is a deeply religious and moral issue. Many think that it was a profound error for me to have disturbed the course of the Civil Resistance struggle by taking up the question in the manner and at the time I did. I feel that I would have been untrue to myself; if I had taken any other course.

NON-VIOLENCE YET SKIN DEEP

Last of all take non-violence. After fourteen years of trial it still remains a policy with the majority of Congressmen, whereas it is a fundamental creed with me. That Congressmen do not still regard non-violence as a creed is no fault of theirs. It is undoubtedly my faulty presentation and still more faulty execution that are responsible for this failure. I have no consciousness of faulty presentation or execution. But it is the only possible inference from the fact that it has not yet become an integral part of the lives of Congressmen.

THE ONLY EXPERT

And if there is uncertainty about non-violence there must be still more about Civil Resistance. In spite of my twenty-seven years of study and practice of the doctrine, I cannot claim to know about it. The field of research is necessarily limited as occasions for Civil Resistance in a man's life must not be frequent. It can only come after voluntary obedience to authority, whether of parents, teachers or other elders, religious or secular. There need be no wonder that as the only expert, however imperfect among us, I should have come to the conclusion that it should for sometime to come be limited only to me. This was necessary in order to minimise errors and mischief proceeding from them as also to explore its hidden possibilities. But again for no fault of Congressmen it has been increasingly difficult for me to carry the reason of fellow Congressmen with me in all resolutions recently passed on the subject, while they have generously voted for them.

SENSE OF OPPRESSION

Even the memory of the sense of opposition which they experienced at the time of voting without an intelligent belief in these resolutions oppresses me just as much as they were oppressed. They and I must be free from this oppression if we are all to grow in pursuit of what we believe to be the common goal. Hence it is necessary for all concerned to act freely and boldly according to their convictions.

NOT ABOVE REPROACH

I have in my Patna statement recommending the suspension of Civil Resistance drawn attention to the failure of Civil Resistance to achieve two obvious results. If we had the full non-violent spirit in us it should have been self-evident and should not have escaped the notice of the Government. Their ordinances were certainly not warranted by any of the misdeeds done by or imputed to us. They were undoubtedly intended to break our spirits anyhow, but it would be wrong if we contended that Civil Resisters were above reproach. If we were non-violent through and through our non-violence would have been self-evident.

Nor were we able to show to the terrorist that we had greater faith in our non-violence than they in their violence. On the contrary many of us made them feel that we had the same spirit of violence in our breasts that they had. Only we did not believe in deeds of violence.

Terrorists slightly argued that if the spirit of violence was common to both, the policy of doing or not doing violence was a matter of opinion. I need not repeat what I have said before that the country has made great strides towards non-violence indeed and that many have exhibited great courage and self-sacrifice. All I want to say is that ours has not been unadulterated non-violence in thought word and deed.

MY PARAMOUNT DUTY

It is now my paramount duty to devise ways and means of showing demonstrably to the Government and the terrorists the efficacy of non-violence as a means of achieving the right thing including freedom in every sence of the term.

"MY GOD"

For this experiment to which my life is dedicated I need complete detachment and absolute freedom of action. Satyagraha, of which Civil Resistance is but a part, is to me the universal law of life. Satya in Truth is my God. I can only search Him through non-violence and in no other way and freedom of my country as of the world is surely included in the search for Truth. I cannot suspend this search for anything in this world or another.

I have entered political life in pursuit of this search and if it cannot carry reason as well as heart of the educated Congressmen." (message here mutilated badly) I say that this search necessarily includes Complete Independence and many other things which may be part of truth it is plain, I should work single-handed in implicit faith that what I fail to make clear to my countrymen to-day shall be clear to them some day of itself or if God wills it through some apt word He may put in my mouth or some apt work which He may prompt me to do.

In matters of such tremendous importance a mechanical vote or a grudging assent will be wholly inadequate if not injurious to the cause itself.

INADEQUATE EXPRESSION

I have referred to the common goal, but I have begun to doubt if all Congressmen understand the same thing by the expression Complete Independence. I want for India Complete Independence in the full English sense of that English expression. For me Poorna Swaraj has an infinitely larger meaning than Complete Independence, but even Poorna Swaraj is not self-explained. No one word or compound expression will give us a meaning which all can understand. Hence on several occasions I have given several definitions of Swaraj. I hold that they are all true, not at all self-contradictory. They are all hopelessly incomplete even when put together, but I do not wish to labour this point further.

MEANS AND END

My mention of the difficulty if not impossibility of giving a complete definition leads me to another serious point of difference between many Congressmen and myself.

I have always said since 1908 that means and end are convertible terms and that, therefore, where the means are various and even contradictory the end must be different and even contradictory. We have always control over the means, never on the end, but may not bother about its content if we all employ identical means with identical connotation for them. It will be admitted that many Congressmen do not admit this (to me) obvious truth. They believe that end justifies means whatever they may be.

STERILISED PROGRAMME.

It is the sum total of these differences which has sterilised the existing Congress programme because members who gave their lip assent to it, without believing in it, have naturally failed to reduce it to practice and yet I have no other programme save the Congress programme now before the country, Untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, total prohibition, handspinning with khadi and cent per cent Swadeshi in the sense of the revival of village industries and general reorganisation of seven lakhs of villages ought to give all satisfaction that one's love of one's country may demand.

BURYING HIMSELF IN N.W.F.

Personally I would like to bury myself in an Indian village preferably in a Frontier village. If the Khudai Khidmatgars are truly non-violent they will contribute the largest share to the promotion of non-violent spirit and of Hindu-Muslim unity, for if they are non-violent in thought word and deed and are lovers of Hindu-Muslim unity, surely through them we should see the accomplishment of the two things we need most in this land. The Afghan menace which we dread so much should then be a thing of the past."

I am, therefore, yearning to test the truth for myself on the claim that they have imbibed the spirit of non-violence and are believers in the heart about the unity of Hindus, Mussalmans and others. I should like also personally to deliver the message of the spinning wheel to them. In this and various such other ways I would love to serve the Congress in my own humble manner, whether I am in it or outside.

PRIDE OF ANY COUNTRY.

I have reserved to the last any reference to the growing corruption in our ranks. I have already said enough about in the public. In spite of all I have said the Congress still remains in my estimation the most powerful and most representative organisation in the country. It has a history of uninterrupted noble service and self-sacrifice. From its inception it has weathered storms, as no other institution has done. It has commanded a measure of self-sacrifice of which any country would be proud.

It holds to-day the largest number of devoted men and women of unimpeachable character If I must leave this organisation, I shall not do so without a wrench and I should do it only when I am convinced that by being outside I would serve it, that is, the country better than by being in it.

A TEST OF FAITH

I propose to test the feeling of the Congress on all the points I have touched by placing before the Subjects Committee certain resolutions giving effect to the views enunciated above.

CHANGE IN CREED.

The first amendment I would propose is to replace the words legitimate and peaceful by the words truthful and non-violent. I should not have done so but for the purpose of opposition which was raised against utterly innocent use by me of the two adjuctives in place of legitimate and peaceful. If Congressmen really believe in the necessity of truthfulness and non-violence for the attainment of our goal they should have no hesitation about accepting the unequivocal adjectives.

LABOUR FRANCHISE

The second amendment would be to replace the four anna franchise by the delivery by every member to a Congress depot of 2000 rounds (one round equal four feet) per month of well twisted, even yarn of not less than 15 counts spun by himself or herself. On proof of poverty, with enough cotton for spinning the requisite quantity, the arguments for and against need not be repeated here. If we are to be a truly democrated body representing even the lowest paid labourer, we cannot do it better than by devising a simple labour franchise

Handspinning is by common consent the lowest paid labour and yet the most dignified. It is the nearest approach to adult franchise, within the means of almost everyone who is willing to labour for the sake of the country for half an hour daily. Is it too much to expect the intelligentsia and propertied classes to recognise the dignity of labour irrespective of the material benefit it brings? Is not labour, like learning, its own reward? If we are true servants of the masses, we would take pride in spinning for their sakes.

I recall what the late Moulana Mahomed Ali used to repeat from many a platform. As sword was the symbol, he would say, of brute force and might, the wheel or the takli was the symbol of non-violence, service and humility. When the wheel was accepted as part of National flag it was surely implied that the spinning Wheel would hum in every household. If Congressmen do not believe in the message of the wheel, we must remove it from the National Flag and Khaddar from the constitution. It is intolerable that there should be unashamed fraud in the observance of the Khaddar Clause.

TIME PERIOD FOR FRANCHISE

The third amendment I should propose would be that no one shall be entitled to vote to any Congress election whose name has not been on the Congress register continuously for six months without default and who has not been a habitual wearer wholly of Khaddar for that period. Great difficulty has been experience in the working of the Khaddar Clause. It can be easily avoided by giving powers, subject to appeal to the President of the Congress and to the Chairman of the respective Committees, to decide the question as to whether a particular voter is or is not a habitual wearer wholly of Khaddar within the meaning of the Constitution. No one is to be considered such a wearer who at the time of voting is not manifestly wholly clad in Khaddar. But no rule however carefully and strictly worded can produce satisfactory results if a large number do not voluntarily carry it out.

DELEGATES TO BE REDUCED.

Experience has shown that Congress is an unwieldy organisation even with 6,000 delegates. In practice the full number has never attended the Congress and when this Congress register nowhere contains a truly representative list the delegation can hardly be claimed to be as reality.

I would, therefore, have an amendment for the purpose of reducing the number to not more than 1,000 delegates, nor more than one delegate per every thousand voters. To have full number of delegates would mean one million voters, not an over-ambitious hope in a country having a population of 315 millions. The Congress would by this amendment gain in substance what it may lose in the show of numbers.

The spectacular part of the Session would be kept intact by making ample provision for visitors, but the Reception Committees will be spared the wholly unnecessary anxiety of having to provide accommodation for an unwieldy number of delegates. Let us recognise the fact that the Congress enjoys prestige, democratic character and influence not by the number of the delegates and visitors it has drawn to its annual function but by the ever increasing amount of service it has rendered.

DEMOCRACY FROM WITHIN

Western democracy is on its trial, if it has not already proved a failure. May it not be reserved to India to evolve the true science of democracy by giving a visible demonstration of its fitness? Corruption and hypocrisy ought not to be inevitable products of democracy as they undoubtedly are to-day; nor is bulk a true test of democracy.

True democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope and the aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. I hold that democracy cannot be evolved by forcible methods. The spirit of democracy cannot be imposed from without. It has to come from within.

I have mentioned here only the principal amendments I should propose in the Constitution. There would be other resolutions bringing out clearly points I have touched upon in the foregoing paras. I don't need to burden this statement with them.

My fear is that even the amendments I have named will hardly commend themselves to the large number of Congressmen who will attend the Congress. Nevertheless if I am to guide the policy of the Congress I hold them and the resolutions in keeping with the spirit of this statement to be essential for the earliest attainment of our goal.

NO COMPROMISE ON ESSENTIALS

No voluntary organization can succeed in its purpose without its resolutions and policies being carried out whole heartedly by its members and no leader can give a good account of himself if his lead is not faithfully, ungrudgingly and intelligently followed and this is true of a leader who has no resource at his disposal but what truth and non-violence can supply.

It follows, therefore, that there is no room for compromise on the essentials of the programme I have endeavoured to adumbrate in these paras. Let the Congressmen, therefore, examine it dispassionately and on its merits. They must eliminate me from their consideration and give effect to the dictates of their reason."—A. P.

Captain George Williams
Skipper of "Endeavour."

LANDLORD OPENS FIRE ON TENANTS

Five Persons Wounded: One Removed To Hospital In Serious Condition

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Report of serious trouble of a communal nature leading to the opening of gunfire on a party of Muslims has been received from village Badale, near Lulliani, Lahore District. It is stated that Badale is a village where landowners are predominantly Hindu, while tenants are mostly Muslims.

A leading Hindu Zemindar of the place is said to have demolished a "Takia" (Muslim rendezvous of a religious nature) with the object of constructing some other structure on the same site. Muslims obstructed this move on the ground that the "Takia" had existed from time immemorial.

An altercation ensued yesterday in which a party of Muslims is said to have attacked the landlord who fired shots at the assailants, wounding about five, one of whom is in a serious condition with a gunshot wound in the abdomen.

The police hurried to the spot, removed the injured to hospital and are investigating.—A.P.

THE FREIGHT WAR

(Continued from page 6)

cut-throat competition is carried on can be seen from the fact that rates from Bombay to Karachi have been reduced by 75 to 90 per cent. The rates from Rangoon to Bhavnagar have been reduced to Rs. 2 per ton from Rs. 9-8-0 sometime ago. The rates from Rangoon to Calcutta on Burma rice from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 (nett). Rates from Rangoon to Cochin have been greatly reduced. In such deadly competition Indian Shipping Companies with extremely limited staying power cannot have any hope of survival, much less of success.

Coastal Reservation.

As compared with other advenced countries, Indian Shipping shows a deplorable and sad contrast, Indian Shipping does not participate in overseas trade but their operations are confined only to the coastal trade. Exclusive reservation of coastal trade to national shipping is an established convention of the world. Against this world-wide practice the British companies have usurped the lion's share of our coastal trade, leaving only about 23.7 per cent. of the coastal trade to Indian Shipping. Not content with this, the uneconomic rate war will wipe out Indian shipping altogether.

Governments in other countries have spared no pains in evolving and maintaining their merchant fleet. The shipping powers of to-day e.g. Germany, Japan, Italy and the U. S. A. are the results of the interest taken by the State. In Germany the Kaiser was a Director in many shipping companies. And reservation of coastal trade was a stepping stone for their success. Britain herself owes her root of success to the Mercantile system and the policy of exclusive right of trade.

Need For Protection.

It is the duty of the Government to protect the minority and the weak against the invasion of the stronger interests. In advanced countries e.g. the U. S. A. many Anti-Trust Acts were passed (like the Clayton and the Sherman Acts) by the Government to check the unequal competition between the huge Trusts and small companies, these acts tried to preserve the rights and holdings of small companies and thus stopped the Trusts from wiping out the companies or absorbing them. In India also in such circumstances as the freight war some kind of regulation must be provided by the Government to preserve the rights and holdings of small shipping companies.

Government's Duty.

Many appeals have been made to the Government of India so far by the distressed shippers and their Associations. The one issued by Mr. Sherrif Hassam, the President of the Small Steamships Owners' Association, ably reviews the situation. In September 1929 the Government announced their policy with regard to Indian shipping. The shipping Conference of 1929 failed to achieve its purpose. In 1932, the Commerce Member said that "the Government were anxious to facilitate the growth of the coastal trade in so far as it is operated by Indian agencies and Indian Capital. "The Viceroy had received a deputation in 1932. But the Commerce Member watches the situation while the Indian shipping interests are wiped out. Barren sympathy without adequate action is worse then indifference. The Government is allowing national shipping to be slowly and steadily sacrificed to the benefit of British Industry. Such throttling of a vital national Industry the backbone of the Navy, would not be permitted by any responsible Government in the world. The mighty British shipping requires reservation of British coastal trade to British ships and vast sums have been granted to subsidise British Shipping. Timely help is required by way of co-operation. As in 1932 the Government should convene a Conference of all interests concerned for arriving at some amicable settlement.

Textile Workers' Ultimatum

If Strike Is Not Settled This Week Gen. Strike Will Be Called

SKIRMISHES WITH NATIONAL GUARDS

CHARLOTTE (North Carolina), Sept. 17.

"You will start revolution" shouted 1,000 strike pickets today when a company of National Guardsmen called out "keep order" at the hosiery mill at Belmont to-day morning, but when the guardsmen slowly advanced with fixed bayonets, the pickets rapidly retreated.

Thirty-eight companies of National Guards are on duty in North Carolina and 24 in South Carolina.

Two hundred and nine mills in North Carolina are closed and 282 are open while 90 are closed and 99 open in South Carolina.

Skirmishes between the strikers and the National Guards are reported from various centres, but there were no fatal encounters.

Strike leader Gorman has issued an ultimatum that if the textile strike is not settled this week all the remaining branches of industry will be called out.—Reuter.

FRANCE FOR MULTILATERAL CLEARING

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The proposal for the appointment of a Commission to examine the question of establishing a system of multilateral clearings and improve the working of the clearing offices will be placed before League of Nations by the French Minister for Commerce, the idea being that the countries which already operate the clearing agreements could easily exchange views on their experiences and therefore reduce the various difficulties which this system encounters, according to the "Financial News."

French Government circles are convinced that the system is likely to be extended throughout the world and will remain in force long enough to warrant an organised international effort towards its perfection.

No enthusiasm, however, is shown. Rather there is a feeling that it is the best machinery that can be devised in the absence of any possibility of return to a free exchange.—Reuter's Special.

FEDERAL ELECTION FINAL RESULT

United Australia's Strong Position

MELBOURNE, Sept. 17.

The final result of the Federal Election is as follows:

United Australia Party ...	35
United Country Party ...	13
Federal Labour	18
State Labour	8

Thus Mr. Lyons is assured of a majority without the aid of Country Party.—Reuter.

TURKEY FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL?

China's Ineligibility And Its Sequel

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

China has only obtained 21 vots out of 52 for election to the Council and is therefore ineligible. This clears the way for election of Turkey.

It is now certain that Turkey, Spain and Chile will be elected to the Council at this afternoon's meeting of the Assembly.—Reuter.

SWISS OPPOSITION TO SOVIET ENTRY

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

The case against the admission of the Soviets was put forcibly by Mr. Motta (Switzerland) in a speech in the League Assembly.

He said: "In every sphere, religious, moral, social, political and economic, the Soviet system is most radical, a negation of our very vital substance. It combats everything spiritual, suppresses individual enterprise, abolishes private property and organises farm labour under conditons akin to forced labour. Its ambition is world revolution. If the Soviets suddenly cease to insult the League we read the explanation in fiery letters in the far-eastern sky."—Reuter.

Highland Music At Balmoral Castle

LONDON, Sept. 17.

There was a picturesque scene at Balmoral Castle on the arrival of Prince George and Princess Marina.

Their Majesties met them at the entrance of the castle. The King in highland dress, assisted Princess Marina to alight amid cheers. The Balmoral highlanders were drawn up in two lines at the door and the Royal servants gathered on the lawn. Royal greetings were exchanged privately in the Castle hall after which the party emerged. The King led, smiling, Princess Marina by hand, through the ranks of the Highlanders. Then six of the King's pipers formed a circle round the King and the Princess and played the highland music.

Strict precautions were taken to ensure privacy for George and Marina.

The Scotland Yard detectives have reinforced the regular police on duty at the castle.—Reuter.

Peace-Goods Exports In Arrears

TOKIO, Sept. 17.

Notwithstanding the fact that Japan has already imported over a million and half bales of Indian raw cotton, the obligatory amount prescribed by the new agreement, it is announced that she is not likely to be able to export the full amount of the alloted quota of 200 million square yards of piece-goods by the end of September, as 29 1/2 million yards still remain to be exported.—Reuter.

SUGAR PARLEY REACHES DEADLOCK

Colijin To Decide Question Of Halving Production

HAGUE, Sept. 16.

The threat to continue the Chadbourne plan is contained in the news from Java that sugar planters have abandoned discussions concerning the possible methods of halving the production, and have left the matter in the hands of Premier Colijn.

If Government decides not to interfere it is probable that Java will not prolong the Chadbourne Agreement beyond March 1936.—Reuter.

SARAT BOSE THROWS OUT CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

Flatly Denies Complicity In Terrorist Movement

Demands Trial By Properly Constituted Tribunal

Will Submit To Maximum Penalty If Found Guilty

Following are the texts of two representations sent by Mr. Sarat C. Bose, now a State Prisoner under Regulation III of 1818, to the Home Member to the Government of India refuting the Home Member's allegations on the floor of the Legislative Assembly that he was "deeply involved in the terrorist movement," demanding the setting up of a Tribunal for his trial and inviting maximum punishment if found guilty:—

To
The Hon'ble The Home Member,
Government of India, Simla.
Thro'
The Secretary, Political Deptt.,
Government of Bengal.
Giddapahar, 11th Aug., 1934.

Dear Sir,

On the 2nd instant, I read in the papers that you had stated in the Legislative Assembly as follows:—

"Government have reasons to believe that he (meaning myself) is deeply involved in the terrorist movement." When further questioned by some Members of the Legislative Assembly, you declined to give any idea whatsoever of the charges against me. Nor did you state in which year I was supposed to have become involved in that movement or how long I continued to remain involved in it. Your above quoted answer suggests that the case of your Government is that I am still involved in the terrorist movement, inspite of the fact that I have been in confinement (the greater portion of which has been solitary) for over two years and a half. I admit however, that English is a foreign language to me and I may not understand the use of tenses as much as Englishman does.

"BASELESS INSINUATIONS."

2. On the 3rd instant, I forwarded to the Superintendent of Police of Darjeeling in whose custody I have been placed since April 1933 a telegram addressed to the Secretary, Political Department, Government of Bengal, copy of which is set out hereunder:—

"Secretary, Political Department,
Bengal Secretariat,
Calcutta.

"Kindly forward telegraphically following representation Home Member, Simla under Regulation three clause five stop Representation begins strongly protest against your baseless insinuations against me in Assembly on first instant stop Insinuations directly contradictory to unequivocal statement by your predecessor in September 1932 at Simla to my friend Mr. Pravas Basu Barrister Calcutta that Government do not charge me with being terrorist or member of any terrorist organisation and also to statements made several times by high Bengal Officials to other friends stop Insinuations also contradicted by statements in Bengal Government's published reports that I and two other prominent Congressmen arrested on starting of Civil Disobedience movement and that our arrests checked that movement stop Demand publication by Government Sir Stanley Jackson's note disbelieving Police allegation of my complicity in terrorist movement stop Request permission to issue statement dealing with unwarranted insinuations against my conduct stop Again demand trial in open Court and invite maximum sentence if found guilty stop Challenge Government to give single instance of my being involved in terrorist movement stop Solicit immediate orders on this representation also deposited Rupees Thirteen with Deputy Commissioner for telegraph charges to Simla.

SARAT BOSE."

3. This representation which is also under Clause 5 of Regulation III of 1818 is in continuation of my above quoted telegram. I do not know yet whether it is the case of the Government of India or of the Government of Bengal that I am "deeply involved in the terrorist movement"; but I shall deal with it on the supposition that it is the case of both Governments at the present moment.

"DELIGHTFULLY VAGUE."

4. Some facts which throw a devastating light on the grave but at the same time, delightfully vague allegation now made against me for the first time are set out hereunder:—

(a) The Governments of India and Bengal knew in November or December 1931 that the Civil Disobedience movement would in all probability, be relaunched on the return of Mahatma Gandhi from the Round Table Conference and they set about to make all necessary preparations (such as drafting of Ordinances, consideration of the question of arrest of Congress leaders and so forth) for crushing the movement as soon as it was started. One of the steps proposed by the Government of Bengal was the arrest of one of my younger brothers, namely Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose under Regulation III of 1818, and for that purpose, papers were submitted by them to the Government of India. Those papers contained a statement to the effect that papers would, if necessary be submitted against me. The members of the Government of India had assembled in Calcutta in December 1931 and certain Bengali non-officials who generally pose as Congressmen or nationalists interviewed some of them and discussed with them the political situation and the Congress leaders of Bengal and other provinces. About that time a high official of the Government of India enquired of the late Sir William Prentice (the then Home Member of the Government of Bengal) "What about Sarat Bose?" to which the latter replied, "There is nothing against him that I know of." The said Government of India official thereupon used words to the following effect "Better go into his case and send up his papers." The attitude of the said Government of India official can be easily explained. It was due to the fact that in Calcutta Police circles a vigorous attempt was being made in December 1931 to lock me up (a fact which became well-known in Calcutta during Christmas of that year); certain non-officials of Calcutta had been asking for my arrest; and in addition a nominated member of the Council of State had, on account of personal grievances of his own against me used his opportunities at Delhi and Simla in creating all possible prejudice against me in the minds of the official hierarchy. Sir William Prentice is unfortunately no more in the land of the living; but the said Government of India official is alive and can be referred to.

MY OWN COUNTRYMEN!

(b) In the year 1930, I took active part in political movements and in the Civil Disobedience movement in particular—facts which were well-known to the members of the Government of Bengal and also to the Calcutta Police, whose head at that time was Sir Charles Tegart. If I had taken the slightest part in the years 1930 and 1931 in the terrorist movement, it goes without saying that Sir Charles Tegart would not have spared me for a single moment. After Sir Charles Tegart had left India on leave in the year 1931. I came to know that he told a friend of his who was also a client of mine named Mr. Kanhyalal Jatia (of the family of Sir Onkarmull Jatia), in the previous year that he had always kept his "eye" on me but could get nothing against me. Subsequently Sir William Prentice spoke to an Ex-Law Member of the Government of India to the following effect namely, that he was well aware of my political activities and did not consider it necessary to touch me but that some of my own countrymen had pressed Government again and again for my arrest. The truth of the above-mentioned facts can be easily ascertained, even though Sir William Prentice is no more.

GOVERNOR'S NOTE

(c) Encouraged as they were (vide clause (a) above, the Calcutta Police submitted their papers against me. In forwarding those papers to Delhi, Sir Stanley Jackson (the then Governor of Bengal) submitted a note to the effect that my position in the legal profession and in public life left no room for suspicion that I had done anything underhand. I got the above information and also the information that the Government of India had decided or was about to decide on my arrest the day before I left for Dhanbad to appear in a Mining Compensation Case, that is to say, on or about the 22nd or 23rd January 1932. Your Government can prove to demonstration that my information was incorrect by publishing Sir Stanley Jackson's note in 'extenso.'

HAIG'S WORDS QUOTED

(d) In the month of September 1932, Mr. P. C. Basu (Barrister-at-Law practising in the Calcutta High Court) who is a friend of mine went up to Simla and interviewed your predecessor Sir Harry Haig. This is what Sir Harry Haig told him in the course of conversation — "Government do not say that Mr. Sarat Bose is either a terrorist or a member of a terrorist organisation. What Government say is this—he has by his writings in "Liberty," by his speeches in the Calcutta Corporation and by means of his purse fomented the spirit of revolt." I have quoted as accurately as possible the words of Sir Harry Haig which were subsequently repeated to me at the Central Jail, Jubulpore in the presence of the jail authorities. The first portion of Sir Harry Haig's observations directly contradicts your statement in the Assembly on the 1st instant. As regards writing in "Liberty" I never wrote a single article for "Liberty" at any time. During the long period of about two years and a half (May 1929 to December, 1931) I wrote three or four short paragraphs (certainly not exceeding half a dozen) condemning terrorist outrages which appeared in the column entitled "Current Comments.' As regards speeches in the Calcutta Corporation, I know that I had made myself tedious to the official, nominated and European groups in the Corporation by certain brutality frank speeches and startling disclosures made by me and that those groups smarted under them, though they were unable to controvert them. I have no doubt that that was one of the reasons for my arrest. That was also one of the reasons for the diabolitical move on the part of certain men belonging to the group known as "Royalists" to take revenge on me. That there was such a move against certain public men belonging to the Congress was subsequently confirmed by a significant passage in the published reports of the Calcutta Police Administration: that I was one of the public men aimed at received confirmation impliedly from an unexpected quarter, namely from the lips of a very high Bengal Official in October 1933 at Darjeeling. As regards my purse, I shall plead guilty to the charge, if helping poor School and College students, indigent house-holders and deserving private and public institutions means "fomenting the spirit of revolt." I shall say at the same without fear of contradiction that not one single student or householder or other individual who ever received help from me during the last fifteen or sixteen years ending with January 1932 has been arrested under any of the numerous special powers which Government had or have." Sir Harry Haig never suggested to Mr. P. C. Basu that my purse had ever benefited, either directly or indirectly, any one engaged in terrorist acts or propaganda, though there were nothing to prevent him from suggesting it, if that was his case. But if that be your case against me now after the lapse of two years and a half, I shall feel deeply obliged if you will kindly give me just one instance of such application or misapplication of my funds. Surely, if I had been "deeply involved in the terrorist movement," it ought to be easy enough to give and prove at least one such instance during the last few years.

BEHIND MY BACK.

(e) Towards the latter part of the year 1932 or the beginning of 1933 Mr. Bhupendra Nath Banerji, Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Calcutta at a dinner party at the residence of his brother Mr. Sailendra Nath Banerji (a leading Counsel of Calcutta) in New Circular Road, Park Circus, Calcutta flared up at an observation by one of his coguests that I ought to be released and exclaimed "What! Release! The Calcutta Police to a man will oppose his release He has insulted our Chief." The supposed insult was contained in my letter to your Government dated the 16th August 1932 in which I had complained against the conduct of Mr. L. H. Colson (Commissioner of Police Calcutta in making defamatory statements about me behind my back to a friend of mine, an eminent Bengali litterateur. I sent a copy of the said letter of the 16th August 1932 to my Solicitor Mr. Nripendra Chandra Mitra (of 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta) through the D.I.G., I.B., C.I.D., (Bengal) who was then censoring my letters but the latter withheld it on the ground that it contained "an attack of Officials." It is obvious, however from what I have said above that the said D. I. G. was good enough to forward a copy of my said letter to the said Mr. L. H. Colson and that at least one of the latter's Deputies and the opportunity of discussing it and vowing vengeance on me. He had however unfortunately for him and Mr. L. H. Colson no power under Regulation III of 1818 to withhold the original letter from your Government.

CONDITIONAL TRANSFER?

(1) Towards the end of March 1933, a friend of mine came to see me at the Central Jail, Jubulpore (C. P.) after I had declined to comply with the demand of your Government that I should affirm an agreement containing certain conditions relating to my detention at Giddapahar as a condition precedent to my transfer to that place. At the interview I had (which was of course in the presence of the Jail authorities my friend told me quite definitely that a very high Bengal Official had stated that though persons who claimed to know me intimately had maintained that my conduct had always been above board, two of my political co-workers had given a different story to the authorities. I asked my friend the name of the said high official but he declined to give it adding at the same time that what he had informed was absolutely correct. As regards the names of my two alleged co-workers, he said that their names had not been mentioned. The Jubbulpore Jail records will give the name of my friend who interviewed me.

WHY MAINTAIN SUBHAS?

(g) In October 1933, another friend of mine had the opportunity of interviewing a high official. Though my case was discussed at the interview, no suggestion was made by the said high official that I had taken any part in terroristic acts or propaganda. Responsibility had previously been sought to be cast on me for certain articles that had appeared in "Liberty" when I was its Managing Director to which my friend replied that he himself was once Managing Director of a daily nationalist newspaper and that it was no part of a Managing Director's duties to go through and approve or disapprove of leading articles. At the interview in October 1933 my friend was asked "But why did he keep his brother Subhas in his house and maintain him? Do you know what Subhas is?" It is unnecessary to repeat here what my friend (who was also a Hindu Elder brother) said, as he only said what a senior member of a Hindu family would naturally say. After that came the astounding observation "When he has maintained Subhas and kept him in his house he must be prepared to suffer." I shall refrain from making any comments.

TERMS FOR RELEASE.

(h) In the month of March last the friend referred to in sub-paragraph (g) had again the opportunity of interviewing a high official and subsequently, another high official subordinate to the former. The latter Official stated to my friend to the following effect, "Government would be prepared to release Bose almost immediately, if they could know his political views and what his political activities were going to be after his release." Not a word was said about my having got involved in the terrorist movement in the past or about any apprehension of my getting involved in it in the future.

(i) Last month (i.e. July) the same friend had again the opportunity of interviewing a high Official. I do not know yet the details of what transpired at that interview; but I know this that not a single question was asked nor any suspicion expressed about my having got involved in the terrorist movement. But a very significant question was put which throws a flood of light as to what is the real charge against me a charge which was can only be answered by my Maker—the charge of relationship! The question was this—"I hear Subhas is coming back shortly. Where is he going to stay—with Sarat?" Here again I shall refrain from making any comments.

(j) During my detention now extending to over two years and a half, I have enquired of all the Officials who interviewed me if they knew what were the charges against me. I did so, specially because my repeated requests to Government for information on that point had failed to elicit any. All the officials except one said to me that they had not the faintest idea as to what the charges were. The only exception was the Sub-divisional Officer Seoni (C. P.). He told me that he had heard that I had contributed Rs. 30,000 to the Civil Disobedience movement. From whom he had heard that he did not say. He would have been nearer the mark if he had said that I paid four times that amount to Liberty Newspaper Ltd. the whole of which I have lost now, as the Company has gone into liquidation. How is it that the Officials in whose custody I was placed were never told that Government had reasons to believe that I was or am deeply involved in the terrorist movement and that such a dangerous man as I am supposed to be, has been allowed to move about within a radius of one mile without a police guard? Even the police Constable who was in attendance formerly has been withdrawn since November last! And still according to you there is no danger to public interests in relaxing some of the restrictions!

"LIBERTY" ARTICLES

(k) The only other fact to which I desire to refer in this representation is that in one of the Government of Bengal Administration Reports (I forget for the movement whether it was for 1932-33 or some other financial year) it was stated that on the starting of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 three prominent Congress men of Bengal (including myself) were put under arrest and that our arrests checked that movement. The implication of that statement is so obvious that it need hardly be explained. The said Administration Reports are not silent about the terrorist movement why then was it not said or suggested therein that my arrest was in connection with the terrorist movement. Why was it not said or suggested in the Calcutta Police Administration Reports either, though they did not hesitate to cast responsibility on me for certain articles in "Liberty" because I was its Managing Director. When was the belated discovery made that I was 'deeply involved in the terrorists' movement". In all fairness, I am entitled to an answer.

5. The allegation which you holding a privileged position as a Member of the Legislative Assembly thought fit to make against me after the lapse of two years and a half reminded me very much of an allegation which was made in or about May 1918 against Arthur Griffith (the leader of the Anti-Conscription Movement in Ireland) and about eighty others who were arrested and interned in various English prisons. The British Government solemnly announced that they had been arrested not for their resistance to Conscription in Ireland (which was, in fact, the real reason) but because they had been discovered to be involved in plotting with Ger-

(Continued on page 2.)

Any-Kelkar Pact..

HAS DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY BROKEN IT?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Political Correspondents of the "Times of India" has through "Nationalist Eyes" said in the issue of 12th September, 1934, that an attempt to torpedo the Pact was due to a welter of intrigue and personal bickerings in Maharastra Congress circles. These views of the correspondent of "Times of India" are absolutely untrue and baseless. The Aney--Kelkar Pact was not only made on the question of fighting the forthcoming election but it was made to prevent the bitterness and to preserve unity and goodwill between the parties in Maharastra. But since the signing of the Pact, not only had Mr. Kelkar's speeches and writings been held to be against the spirit of the Pact, but Mr. Jamanadas's candidature for the Assembly from the Bombay constituency is construed as a breach of the Pact because when the terms of the Pact were discussed it was plainly stated that the Democratic Swarajya Party would not put up its own candidate against the Congress.

Mr. Jamanada Mehta being an elected member of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee through the Thana (Congress) constituency on behalf of the Democratic Swarajya Party, he automatically comes under the terms of the Pact as he has been nominated by the Democratic Swarajya Party for the M.P.C.C. and, therefore, he cannot stand as a candidate for the Assembly so long he has not vacated the seat from the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee.

When I saw that the prominent members of the Democratic Swarajya Party have thus violated the terms of the Pact I deemed it fit myself to bring before the meeting of The Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee at Ahmednagar a resolution to that effect which was lost by a small margin of two votes by show of hands and by eight votes on taking the polls. It was wrong to say that the resolution was brought before the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee because the orthodox wing was apparently annoyed with Mr. Aney for his secession from the Congress Working Committee or because Mr. Kelkar was hated or because of his claim to make and unmake the leaders or because he succeeded the late Lokmanya Tilak or is dreaded for his powers over the press and platform in Maharastra but it was sought only to prove and to bring to the notice of the members of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee that prominent members of the Democratic Swarajya Party had already violated the terms of the Pact, after securing 75 seats on Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee and in anticipation of securing three seats on the A.I.C.C.

We, the Congressmen of Maharastra, were never frightened by his claim of the leadership or because he holds the command of the press and the platform. The late Lokmanya Tilak was a leader because he was leading the country, while his followers like Mr. Kelkar have never led the country nor Maharastra and, therefore, Congressmen have nothing to dread from them. The correspondent of "Times of India" has rightly pointed out the mentality of the prominent members of the Democratic Swarajya Party by relating a current story of a nominee of the Congress Parliamentary Board, who when he approached Mr. Kelkar for blessing on the election was told by the latter: "I will give you a cup of tea if you want but blessing I cannot." It seems from the very beginning from this that the members of the Democratic Swarajya Party were not in a mood to observe the terms of the Pact in its spirit.

The correspondent of "Times of India" has stated that the Pact would be overboard after the last date of the nomination expires but I say that the Democratic Swarajya Party would be held responsible for violating the terms of the Pact and not the Congress Party in Maharashtra.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.
President The Poona Cantonment Congress Committee and member of the M.P.C.C.
Bhawaker Building, Poona.
September 16.

Questions For Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Nationalist Congress candidate, for one of the two Bombay urban seats in the Legislative Assembly, issue a supplementary election manifesto, to his as well as to the advantage of the voters, and explain therein:

(a) Why he and those who are with him are so vehemently opposed to the principles of the Communal Award in the case of the famous Lucknow Pact to which the revered Pundit, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, was himself a signatory?

(b) How he and his party are justified, morally, at any rate, in reopening the vexed question of communal representation the Pundit himself having undertaken in writing at London to abide by the decision of the Premier on the matter?

(c) How he and his party (apart from all tall talks of laying down lives) propose to get the Award successfully annulled either in by capturing a handful of seats in the Legislature, or by leading a deputation to the Whitehall, inasmuch as the Award is to stand good in the absence of any agreed solution among the communities themselves, and finally,

(d) Whether the creation of this new party for election purposes is not inopportune, futile and unstatesmanlike in so far as this step considerably handicaps the work of that great national institution, the Congress, in its attempts to bridge the dividing gulf between the Hindus and the Minority communities?—Yours, etc.,

"BEWILDERED".

Rationalism & Religion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To my mind, conniving at slave-traffic is incompatible with the spirit of the life and teaching of Christ; and the insinuation that he connived at it, owing to fear, is unreasonable; since true life begins, when fear ends, and there can be no fear in a seer in whom life reached perfection, one who risked his life to say the Truth and do the right, and lost it in the bargain. I mean the life of his physical body. Free thinkers and rationalist need not belittle Christ, they ought to hail him, alongside with Zorathustra and Buddha as one of the pioneers of Free Thought and Rationalism. They ought to inform erring religionists and dogmatic clergymen that they follow Christ in name and form, by profession and confession, and free-thinkers or rationalists follow him and his brothers Zorathushtra and Buddha in spirit and in life, by Right Thought and Right Life. Unfortunately some of them cannot say so with sincerity, since they follow rationalism and free thought in the way in which some Christians follow Christ.

My explanation of history being silent, or of there being no evidence of the opposition of Christ to slave-traffic in history is that such evidence was suppressed by followers who connived at it. When I see followers of my religion shaping religion to their liking and preconception, I need not wonder at followers of other religions doing the same.

Christ lays emphasis on universal Justice and on Love of God, brethren, neighbours, friends and enemies; and there is no room for slave traffic either in universal justice or in universal love. The commandment of universal justice is as explicit as the five commandments of love.—"Do as you would be done by"; "Do unto others as you would that they would do unto you" Moreover, his fundamental conception of weighing all things means that justice and love are to be exercised or practised or lived by intelligently and not slavishly. The understanding of his central doctrine—"Weigh all things and hold fast to that which is good," gives to the faith upon which he insists a new meaning, diametrically opposed to blind faith, which is the central doctrine of "The blind that lead the blind", i.e., the sophists who "do not know" and "do not know that they do not know."

In short, the leader is not to blame for the faults and failings of his followers, and the best way to open their eye is to introduce them to their leader.—Yours, etc.,

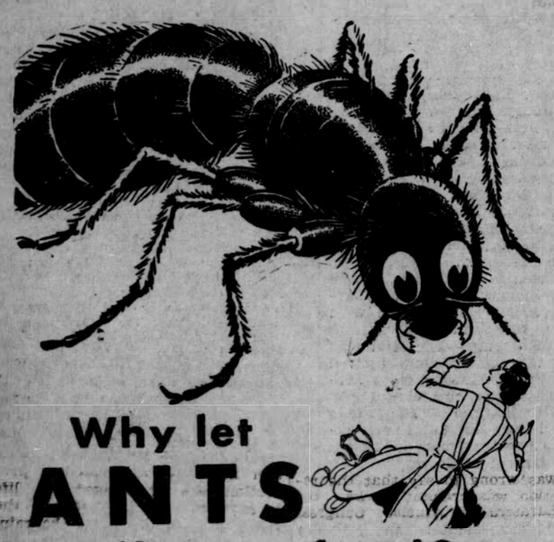
J. K. DAJI.
Hill Road, Bandra.

CANARA BANK, Ltd. Estd. 1906.

Subscribed Capital	6,00,000
Reserves	.. 4,44,647
Paid up Capital	.. 3,30,900
Deposits	57,67,040

BOMBAY, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OFFICES at BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., etc.

Lily Brand Barley
made of
Fresh FULL grown grains.
LILY BISCUIT Co.
CALCUTTA.
Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.



Why let
ANTS
spoil your food?
. . . kill them with FLIT

When ants swarm over your food, who knows through what filthy refuse they may have crawled on their way to your home? Yet it is so easy to eliminate these pests if you use FLIT. You can't expect good results from weak substitutes. Be sure you get FLIT—refuse all imitations. Flit spray does not stain. Insist on the yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

The new arrival—
Flit Powder!
Flit Powder ends the nuisance of crawling insects. Kills roaches, bedbugs, ants and lice; protects against moths; kills fleas on dogs and other household pets. Flit Powder has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray.

FLIT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

Indians Have Forgotten Themselves

"Frontier Gandhi" Pleads For Communal Unity At Akola Meeting

AKOLA, Sept. 17.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan arrived here last evening. In spite of Khan Saheb's strict instructions not to crowd on the Railway Station a big crowd of workers was present to receive him. The brothers were garlanded and driven to Mr. Mashruwala's residence where local workers and prominent citizens, Hindu and Muslim, were awaiting the Khan brothers.

TALK WITH LEADERS

They had a heart-to-heart talk on various subjects. The discussion centred round communal unity. The Khan brothers addressed a large public meeting attended by the Hindus and Muslims at night, Mr. Brijlal Biyani presiding.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan introducing himself as a soldier said that he believed in action. Theory without action was worse than useless. He deplored how Hindusthanis had forgotten themselves and their religion. His heart ached when he heard at the Railway stations cries of Hindu tea and Islami tea, Hindu water and Islami water. Such distinctions in tea and water were not to be found at any other place under the sun.

The result of this hatred between the two communities was that thirty-five crores who called themselves human beings were being ruled by a handful of foreigners. He said: "Our much boasted religion has come to such a stage.

A MISNOMER.

To say that a slave has a religion is a misnomer. Every religion comes down to eradicate slavery. If your religion, may you be Hindu or Musalman or Christian, does not ask you to be free, I would say you do not know your religion. "He exhorted the Musalmans to look into Kuran and they would find that they could not be true Musalmans so long as they were slaves. The same can be said of the Hindus."

BEWARE OF PROPAGANDA.

The Khan Saheb next asked the Muslims and Hindus to beware of the propaganda that Swaraj would be only Muslim or Hindu Raj. "Seven crores of Muslims can never be called a minority." Hindus were twenty-four crores. Both should dispel fear and create self-confidence. The country belonged to both the communities. So none was doing any obligation to the other in fighting for freedom. They were all adults so they could well weigh their loss and gain before acting upon his advice. He had discharged his duty by putting the whole case before them. Now it was their duty to choose and act.

PROVED TO THE HILT.

Dr. Khan then exhorted the audience to act like practical men and take to constructive work. In conclusion, Mr. Biyani, the President said that the Pathans had proved to the hilt that non-violence was not a weapon of the weak but of the strong. "You should all take a lesson from these leaders to be true soldiers of Mahatmaji."—A. P.

400 YEARS OLD COINS DISCOVERED

ALLEPPEY, Sept 16

In the presence of a large gathering the treasure chest (hundi) of the ancient temple at Thakazhi a few miles from Ambalapuzha, was opened yesterday.

Besides a large number of precious stones and other valuable articles as well as ancient coins found in it, there were a number of Portuguese gold coins of 400 years ago.

The Thakazhi temple is stated to have been founded 407 years ago.—United Press.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AT HALF PRICE.
DURING MONSOON ONLY

Rs. 3/-
A DOZEN

LEGHORNS
MINORCAS
R. I. REDS

Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

MANY BREEDS OF ENGLISH POULTRY
THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM 11, Connaught Road, POONA.

HISTORIC RULING IN C. D. LAWYERS' CASE

(Continued from page 12.)

punishable or could be punished under the law of the land.

The State imposed suitable penalties for the infringement of its laws and provided proper sanctions for the enforcement of such penalties, and their Lordships saw no reason why the disciplinary jurisdiction vested in the courts should be employed merely in aid of the criminal law.

Privileged Class.

Advocates, however, were a privileged class enjoying a monopoly of audience in the courts and their position gave them considerable opportunities for good or evil. It was of the highest importance that the High Court should be invested with power to ensure that only advocates of good character should remain upon its rolls, but it was also important that that power was in no way abused.

In cases of misconduct involving moral turpitude, the court had to see whether the advocates had shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of the court, or were unfit to be entrusted with the business of their clients. But in their lordships' opinions, cases involving moral turpitude were not the only ones in which the courts might be called upon to take disciplinary action.

The court had a right to expect a high standard of loyalty to the Court and cooperation from the Advocates on its roll. Cases might arise in which it was proved that an advocate had been engaged in revolutionary activities designed to destroy the system of which the court formed part or activities likely to embarrass the administration of justice by the court or on any of the courts subordinate thereto. Courts of law could only function under a stable government, and the destruction of Government by revolutionary or unconstitutional means must of necessity involve the destruction of the courts or the grave impairing of their efficiency.

Conduct as An Advocate.

What the Court had to consider in all those cases was the conduct of the advocates as it affected his position as an advocate and his relations to the Court. The Court would not tolerate upon its rolls an advocate, who was endeavouring to destroy or undermine the authority of the courts. Any one who elected to engage in activities of that nature must do so without the authority and prestige attached to the position of an advocate.

Their Lordships then referred to the previous decision of the Bombay High Court given by Sir Norman McLeod (ex-Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Heaton in the case of Jivanlal Vrajrai Desai and others (44 Bombay 418). Their Lordships did not find themselves in agreement with much of the reasoning on which that decision was based. In that case, the judges considered that an Advocate who for conscientious reasons had elected to disobey particular laws would be embarrassed in giving advice to his clients.

"Our own experience at the bar," continued their Lordships, "does not induce us to think that any such embarassment would ensue. Many advocates who took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and were convicted, have since returned to practice and no case has been brought to our attention in which such Advocates have proved less fitted to advise their clients properly. Nor are we prepared to accept what Sir Norman describes as a very sound principle, namely, that "those who live by the law should keep the law."

Same as Other Citizens.

In our opinion, the obligation of obedience to the law is neither greater nor less in the case of lawyers than of other citizens. If the so-called principle means that those who earn their living by the practice of the law must cease so to do if they break the law, the condition is one which should be imposed under legislative authority when the Advocate is admitted and not invested afterwards by the courts."

Applying these principles to these cases, their lordships thought they were entitled to consider the grounds on which the convictions were based in order to determine whether the grounds involved any conduct implying unfitness on the part of the barristers for the exercise of their profession. No evidence of that nature had been adduced by Government. Nor was there any reliable evidence as to what the particular activities of those barristers were in relation to the association which had been declared unlawful by Government.

Not Rendered Unfit.

It was enough to say, in their lordships' opinion, that merely having been members or assisted the operations of an unlawful association did not render the Advocate, unfit for the exercise of his profession. Such conduct did not necessarily involve moral turpitude or any attack upon the system of which the Court formed part or embarrass in any way the administration of justice by the Courts.

Pleaders' Cases.

Dealing with the two cases of District Pleaders, their Lordships said that the Court was empowered to take disciplinary action under the Bombay Pleaders' Act of 1920. The section under which they were asked to take action was Section 25 under which the Court might suspend or remove from practice or might fine or reprimand a pleader "on reasonable cause."

In their Lordships' opinion there was no substantial difference between a case dealt with under the Pleaders' Act for "reasonable cause," and a case dealt with under the Bar Councils Act for "misconduct" The Court could not conceive of a case being considered reasonable for taking disciplinary action against a Pleader unless he was guilty of misconduct. And if misconduct was proved that amounted to reasonable cause.

In their lordships' opinion they had jurisdiction to take action against the pleaders who had been convicted, but exercising their discretion on the principles mentioned above, their lordships thought that no action was called for against them.

Their lordships made no orders on the petitions of the Advocate-General or as to costs.

The petitions regarding the three Barristers were, in the first instance, enquired into by a Tribunal of the Bar Council consisting of Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Mr. M. J. Mehta and Mr. R. S. Pandit. After hearing the Advocate General and counsels on the other side, Messrs. Mehta and Pandit held that there was no case for disciplinary action, while Mr. O'Gorman expressed the contrary opinion. The Tribunal thus by a majority found in favour of the Barristers. The petitions and the report of the Tribunal then came up before the Full Bench.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate General, with Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the petitions.

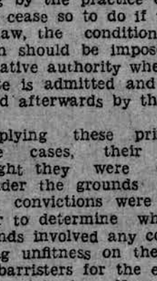
Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the three barristers.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai for the Bar Council, and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the Bar Association and the Western India Advocates' Association appeared to oppose the petitions.

Mr. H. C. Koyaji with Mr. K. N. Dharap appeared for Mr. P. G. Mehta, pleader of Mahad (Kolaba District).

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. H. D. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Manekial, appeared for Mr. M. H. Vin of Broach.

Good Health means Happiness



Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 6.)

regard to Ireland, it would be no exaggeration to say that American public opinion, co-operation, sympathy and active material assistance played an important part in the final solution of the Irish problem. There were branches in all important towns in America of Irish Republican institutions, with press and platform propaganda, and the influential American deputation to Ireland and France, presided over by an eminent American judge, greatly helped the Irish cause and counteracted the effects of false and pernicious anti-national propaganda, conducted by virile British Tory press and people. They ruthlessly exposed some of the darkest and disgraceful British methods in Ireland, and created such a strong world opinion in favour of Ireland, as to make it impossible or difficult for British statesmen and Parliament to resist. It is neither wise nor safe entirely to discard the British publicity and anti-national propaganda bureau, one of the most notorious and powerful in the world, and it is quite essential for nations struggling against British Imperialism to make every endeavour to counteract its pernicious and mischievous effects.

Conditions In India

Unfortunately in India the reverse policy is adopted, and whatever little efforts were made, were completely discontinued, just when the Indian struggle reached a critical stage; though ultimately India must and will have to depend upon herself and her sacrifices for the final redemption, still, under modern conditions, no national movement of importance can entirely ignore world opinion or afford to discard whatever outside help and co-operation and sympathy that may may be available, particularly from such friendly and well-inclined countries as American.

Difficulties

At the same time we must admit some difficulties and handicaps peculiar to India; active interference of American on behalf of Ireland, was the result not merely of Irish foreign propaganda and publicity but was also mainly due to the fact of a large number of originally Irish immigrants having finally settled down in America, so as to serve as a strong connecting link between the two. China's position, both international and diplomatic, is different from that of India and the position was mainly governed and controlled by the Nine Powers Pact which enforced an international neutrality and territorial integrity with regard to China; besides geographically and commercially China is more closely allied to America, and commercial and trade rivalry with Japan and other capitalists countries also played an important part. Egypt can also stand on a different footing from India as greater European interests are involved in Egypt on account of the Suez Canal, that is considered the gate-way to the East. Besides, the situation is considerably changed since the war because by the Peace of Paris and under the articles of the League of Nations all great Powers are bound to observe strict neutrality and not to interfere in the internal affairs of other States who are members of the League. Thus the "status quo", as is existed 1919 is to be maintained.

Thus, with regard to the Indian national struggle, the international world propaganda and publicity may not produce the same results and may also be more costly and less effective. Still efforts should be made even to gain the negative advantage of counteracting the mischief of false publicity and anti-Indian propaganda abroad; let us hope that this important subject will receive due consideration at the ensuing sessions of the Congress.

The Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be opened on October 9 in the usual exhibition premises and will last for about 3 weeks.

Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 10 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Steady On Sporadic Buying

QUIET TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Dull And Featureless But Rubber Slightly Better

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates ruled quiet.

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market presented a steady tone on account of its well liquidated position. Business however was small and price fluctuations narrow. The undertone was good. There was some sporadic buying.

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET.

London gold and silver were quiet.

WHEAT DULL AND FEATURELESS.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled dull and featureless in the absence of any enquiry Argentine Linseed was steady.

RUBBER SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Tin was quiet. Rubber was slightly better. Jute was a shade easier.

GOOD STRENGTH IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and uninteresting. Giltedged securities displayed good strength.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	.....	12.81
To-day's opening	.....	12.82
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	12.91
Difference	.....	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May .....Rs. 216-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	.....	6.74
To-day's opening	.....	6.73
Difference	.....	—.01
To-day's closing	.....	6.72
Difference	.....	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Cotton developed a somewhat steadier tendency due to the well-liquidated position of the market but general business conditions and uncertainties surrounding the textile strike restrained activity to a large extent with the result that a feeling of hesitancy characterised proceedings throughout the session.

Trading in December opened at 12.82 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing on some sporadic buying influenced by unfavourable weathers with December gradually rising to 12.85 but further advance was checked by lower Liverpool advices and lower wheat market. However the undertone continued fairly steady although price movements were small.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.91 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening ranges

October (12.80/12.79) 12.72/12.70
December (12.90/12.90) /12.84/12.82
January (12.92/12.90) 12.85 p.m.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.80) 6.75
American December (6.76) 6.71
Egyptian October (7.97) 7.86
Egyptian November (8.00) 7.89

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17.
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. was quoted around Rs. 216-8 at 10-0 p.m. when New York futures were about 8 points up.

SHAUKAT ALI REQUISITIONS UNITY BOARD

MORADABAD, Sept 17.

A correspondent wires:—"Maulana Shaukat Ali after visiting friends at Lucknow Aligarh and Nagina returned to Moradabad.

A requisition signed by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Bashir Hafiz Ibrahim, has been sent for the purpose of calling an urgent Muslim United Board meeting on Sept 22.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	.....	5.01
To-day's opening	.....	5.00 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.01

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	.....	5.00 15/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.00 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.00 11/16
Difference	.....	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	.....	75.09
To-day's opening	.....	75.03
To-day's closing	.....	75.03
Difference	.....	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 7/8 and improved slightly to 5.00 15/16 but in the absence of any important demand the rate showed a slight fall to 5.00 11/16. The franc opened at 75.06 and eased thereafter to 75.03 without further movements.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.00 11/16.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.03.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 13/16d.	21 3/4d.
Forward	21 13/16d.	21 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 17.

Gold (£7-0-5) £7-0-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Sept. 17.

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 13/16d.) 21 3/4d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-5) 7-0-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 17.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/6 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 17.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.65
New York on Bombay (37-81) 37-81
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (57-68) 57-68
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/16) 1-5
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Local silver opened steady at 60/4, 60/5 60/7. The market showed very little activity owing to the absence of stimulating advices from abroad and the complete apathy on the part of operators here. Later in the session owing to less favourable cables from London, prices gave way slightly on some scattered selling and closed at Rs. 60/3, 60/4 and 60/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/14 and 34/14/9. There was practically nothing doing and business was at stand till as a result of poor demand and quietness of exchange advices from abroad and closed at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/14 and 34/14/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 67 1/4, December at 70 and March at 72 1/2. The market displayed some activity on some scattered buying but business on the whole was disappointing owing to poor enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.02 3/4, December at 1.03 3/8 and May at 1.04 3/8. Prices weakened owing to the absence of demand influenced by news that Government intend to give facilities to importation.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 17.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 46 3/8 and May at 51 7/8. There was nothing doing owing to the absence of any speculative enquiry.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 77 3/4 and May at 81 1/8. Trading was quiet and featureless with no business passing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 17.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 13.28 but business was small and prices showed little change with November standing at 13-30 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London Sept. 17.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £229 sellers. Quiet. Lead (£10 1/4 buyers. No sellers). %10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4) £30 1/4 to £30 5/8 Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyer Oct-Dec. (7 7/16) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0 1/2) 3-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 1/4) £14 1/4 value
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17) 16 3/4
Lightening Sept-Oct. (£15 3/4) £15 1/2

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£10 3/8) £10 1/2 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 1/2) £10 7/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Sept. 17.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	3 13 3
Wheat January	4 2 3
Wheat May	4 2 0
The tone was quiet	
Linseed September	6 4 6
Linseed May	4 4 0
The tone was quiet	

UPWARD MOVEMENT OF GILTEDGED SECURITIES

FURTHER STRENGTH OF BRAZILIAN BONDS

Wheat Lower In The Absence Of Demand

SPECIAL CABLES.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

On the Stock Exchange the chief features were the upward movement of giltedgeds, further strengthening of Brazilian bonds and good rally of diamond shares.

In other sections business was small and prices tended lower.

In commodities, wheat was lower in the absence of demand. Rubber closed easier on some American selling.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were stronger. Rubber shares were firmer. Industrials in general were quiet and generally easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 3/4
International) Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 7/8
Musical Industries (28-9) 29-9
Princhin Johnson (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-7 1/2) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (110-0) 110-0
Swadesh Match (7-3) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (50-4 1/2) 49-9
University Ordinary (24-6) 23-9
Ford Motors (34-6) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (8) 8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2
P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrurd Dyers (11-0) 11-6
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-3) 10-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (24 1/4) 24 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-9) 4-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50) 49 1/2
L M S Ord (22) 22
L N E R Defd (£8 5/8) £8 1/8
Southern Defds (£23 1/4) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131 1/2) £131 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£81) £81

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 17.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 5/8) £115 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 40-0
Donaro Tea (56-3) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-3
Rio Tintos (16 1/8) 15 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-0) 52-6
Rand Mine (143-9) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 7/8) £20 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (259-4 1/2) 259-4 1/2
Godul (190-0) 190-0
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (228-9) 225-0
Spring Mines (153-9) 153-9
Union Corporation (145-0) 145-0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 5/8) dol 27 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 30 1/8) dol 30 5/8
U S Steel Preference dol 70) un quoted.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady after weekend and moderate business took place. In Coals there was only limited turnover at steady rates Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Sugar Shares and electrical issues maintained their demands at fully steady rates while India General Navigation ordy market had a sharp rise over their last quotation. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:— 3 1/2 per cent paper 91/1 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/13; 5 per cent loan 1933 102/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/7; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/5; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/6; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104/9; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 110/11 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/7 odd lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103/12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1467/8 small odd lot; Imperial Bank conty 562.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light 57/8 small lot.

Cottons:—Bowreah 7 per cent "B" pref 75; Muir Mills pref 62/8 ex div.

Coals:—Central Kurkend 5/11; Equitable 25/10.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 11/5; Auckland 223 small lot; Bally 185 small lot; Bally pref 130; Belvedere 377; Birla 13/5; Champdany 153; Clive 32/6; Dalhousie 362 small lot; Fort William 278; Ganges 310; Gourepore pref 124; Hooghly ordy 64; Howrah 54/3; India 348 small lot; Kamarhatty 535; Lawrence pref 142/8; Lansdowne 157; Lothian 266/8 small lot; National 24; Nuddea 43/6; Orient 209; Standard 334 small lot; Waverley pref 50.

Miscellaneous:—Agra electric 120; Bengal Telephone pref 15/2 small lot; Bareilly electric 12/12; Benares electric 14/8; Cuttack electric 6/8; Dacca electric 19/8; Jubbulpore electric 12/6; Muttra electric 9/4; Rawalpindi electric 23/4 div; Upper Ganges electric 12/4; Burn and Co., 7 per cent pref 130; Indian Galvanizing 8 small odd lot; Indian Iron and Steel 6/4; Tata Iron and Steel ordy 80/10; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 167; Bengal paper ordy 90/8 ex div; Titaghur paper ordy 18/4; Sonakunda Baling pref 155; India General Navigation ordy 105.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 17/6 ex div; Carew and Co., 20/2; Cawnpore ordy 32/12; Champaran 21/12 ex div; New Savan 12/14; Rasa 115 cum div; Ryam 34; Samastipore 9/5.

Teas:—Kodala 239.

Rubber Shares:—Dodah 3 point 22 1/2 cts; Pajam 2 point 47 1/2 cts; Sandycrofts 1 point 59 cts.

NAGPUR CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTE

Sardar Patel's Appeal For Amicable Settlement

NAGPUR, Sept. 17.

An advice to compose their sectional differences and amicably to settle the Congress dispute was tendered by Congress President Sardar Patel to Mr. Awari and to Seth Punamchand Ranaka who met Mr. Patel at Wardha during the weekend in connection with the Nagpur Nagar Congress elections.

It will be recalled that despite the order issued by Mr. Abhyankar, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, declaring the Nagar elections illegal, voting continued on 24/8/34 but later all the newly elected office-bearers tendered their resignations in a body except Rajabhau Dangre who was deputed to place their case before the A.I.C.C. It is likely that fresh elections will take place.

Dates are still not yet fixed.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADERS CASE

At the resumed hearing of the Trade Disputes case on Monday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate recorded the statements of the accused who contended that the 20 demands put forward by the Joint Strike Committee were legal and fell within the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act.

"NO OUTSIDE AGITATOR'S.

They denied that the general textile strike had been engineered by outside agitators but that it was the only means by which the workers sought to make the capitalists realise their plight.

ACCUSED AND THE CHARGE.

The accused in the case are Messrs. A. A. Alwe, V. B. Karnik, B. T. Ranadive; R. S. Nimbkar; Abdul Majid; K. N. Jogleker; S. C. Mhapanker and Miss Maniben Kara. They were members of the Council of Action of the Joint Strike Committee and are charged with having organised an illegal strike. The Government took exception to three of the 20 demands as being outside the labour movement.

Osmania University Pro-Vice-Chancellor

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 17.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie who has been appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University arrived here this morning and took over charge of office.

He was met at the station by the heads of local schools, colleges and officers of the Education Department.—A. P.

Italy Takes Retaliatory Measures?

Limitation To Importation Of Oil Seeds: Blow To Export Trade Of Ground Nuts

The Ottawa Pact is hailed as a great blessing to India. Owing to favoured treatment given to British imports foreign countries are taking retaliatory measures.

We understand Italy wants to restrict the importation of oil seeds from India. Italy will give preference to those countries only who buy Italian goods. This is a great blow to the export trade of India of Oil seeds, especially the ground nuts.

We reproduce extracts from a private letter received by the last Air Mail by a local firm of Bombay dealing in oil seeds.

A valued correspondent of a local firm dealing in export business of seeds writing from Millan states as follows:—

During a conversation we had the other day with a representative of a very important firm in Millan, we learnt that the oil crushing concerns are being formed into a "Consorzion" on account of Governmental limit that has been put on the importation of oil seeds in order to protect the home product of olive oil.

Also that the quantity that would be allowed to enter into the country will be contingentated and that the countries will be favoured according to their purchases from Italy, which will beat very hard Indian shippers. It appears that the Kopra from Zanzibar and other provinces will to a great extent take the place of the oil seeds originally imported from India, especially ground nuts.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ranee, Pratt, Karachi.
Bhutan, Harris, London.
Sumatra, Chinea, Java.
Subadar, Okeshott, Java.
C/Salisbury, Phillips, Liverpool.
Howra, Kingcome, Moulmeain.
Jeypore, Smith, Kobe.
Tokinva, Uno, Kobe.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Altenfels, Bakenkohler, Karachi
C/Salisbury Phillips, Karachi.

S.S. Ranee.—The T M Co's steamer Ranee arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Bhutan.—The P & O S N Co's steamer Bhutan arrived in harbour on Monday from London, with a general cargo and a saloon passenger.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra arrived in harbour on Monday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S.S. C/Salisbury.—The K N Co's steamer City of Salisbury arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Howra.—The B I S & Co's steamer Howra arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

S.S. Subadar.—The T M Co's steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S.S. Jeypore.—The P & O S N Co's steamer Jeypore arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru.—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 8 saloon passengers.

S.S. Altenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. C/o Salisbury—The K N Co's steamer City of Salisbury will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

PUNJAB ALSO VOTES FOR RAJEN BABU

Dr. Satyapal Elected President Of Provincial Committee

D. I. KHAN, Sept. 17.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee met last evening under the presidentship of Lala Dunichand, to elect office-bearers.

Dr. Satyapal by majority of one vote was elected President against Dr. Gopichand who secured 41 votes. Mr. Kidarnath Saighal was elected General Secretary Mr. Pindidas was elected Treasurer Mrs. Zutshi was elected Senior Vice-President and Mr Shamlal Mr. Dunichand, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Mr. Bhagatram Chanana were elected Vice-Presidents.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS.

As regards the election of members to the All-India Congress Committee the election was made on the basis of party strength. Mr. Dunichand, Mrs. Zutshi, Sardar Caveeshar and Mr. Shamlal, all non-party men were elected unanimously while 14 Members from Dr. Gopichand's party and 15 from Dr. Satyapal's party were taken.

The meeting then recommended Babu Rajendra Prasad's name for the presidentship of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother Dr. Khan Saheb on their release, condemning the Government for not permitting them to enter the Punjab and Frontier Province, supporting the Congress resolution on the Communal Award and appreciating the service of civil resisters.—United Press.

ATTACK ON SOCIALISM

Narendra Dev Denies Report Of Consent To Benares Resolution

SCRAP BOMBAY DECISION

BENARES, Sept. 17.

Pandit Narendra Dev in the course of a statement to the "United Press" says that he has been informed by a member of the Congress Working Committee that the resolution that was passed at the Benares meeting of the Working Committee regarding its previous resolution of June 18 on the Socialist programme was passed with his full approval and the report that the resolution as emerging from the Working Committee, was shown to him and he had no previous knowledge of it, is misleading.

He adds that the General Secretary discussed the draft of the resolution with him and asked him what objections he had in accepting the same.

He further states:—"I proposed certain amendments and suggested a draft resolution for adoption by the Working Committee. Complaints have been made that the Working Committee in its resolution of June 18 referred to the loose talk about confiscation of property and class war and cast reflection upon the newly formed Congress Socialist Party and the programme of the Party. I desired that it should be known that the resolution was not intended to criticise the party or its programme.

"I have made it clear to the General Secretary the least that could satisfy the Socialist Congressmen and if for some reason or other the Committee could not see a way to adopt a resolution it was much better. The Committee did not pass any resolution at all. In explanation to its previous resolution I told the Organising Secretary of the Socialist Party and had addressed a letter to the Working Committee asking it to rescind the original resolution and, therefore, it was only just and proper that the Committee should say something on the matter and reply if it was so.

"If the Working Committee is not prepared to accept my draft resolution, the Committee should have passed the resolution in the full knowledge that it would not satisfy us. After the conversation I withdraw and there was no occasion to discuss the matter again either with the General Secretary or any other member of the Committee."—United Press.

Lahore Vehicular Traffic Brought To Complete Standstill

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Three thousand tonga drivers went on strike this morning bringing this form of vehicular traffic to a complete standstill and entailing great hardship for the travelling public generally and especially for the people arriving at the Railway station from the moffusil.

The strike is a climax to the tonga drivers' agitation for their recognition of their union by the Municipality, the abolition of drivers' uniforms and giving the union practically a complete voice in granting tonga licences. The strikers spent the night on the University grounds and following speeches by their leaders went in a big procession this morning to the city. 'En route,' strikers assaulted an alleged "blackleg" and the police rushed to his rescue. The police attempted to disperse the attackers by a cane charge whereupon the strikers attacked the police and beat one of the constables so severely that he became unconscious.

Another party of police rushed up and took into custody two alleged participants in the attack and ordered the processionists not to proceed further. The strike leaders advised their followers to withdraw to the University Grounds. One of the strikers was taken to hospital with injuries along with the injured constable.

The strikers dispersed at 11 but they will meet again at 5 p.m.—A.P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Keen Struggle Between Bulls And Bears

TATA STEEL SHARES STRONG

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The local Share Bazar was easy to-day during the early part of the day with increased selling by professional Bear operators and prices recorded a sharp decline in Tata Power shares. But later on Bulls came out with free buying orders which resulted in a sharp rise.

As usual Tata Iron & Steel shares as well as Tata Power shares were very active with a broad business. As a result of days working Tata Steel Dfd. shares advanced Rs. 13 while Ordinary shares improved by Rs. 1|12. Tata Steel Second Preference shares advanced to Rs. 171|8 but later on declined to Rs. 169|4 on heavy realising.

It is said that the total profits of the Tata Steel & Iron are about Rs. 2,81,00,000 out of which about Rs. 1,19,00,000 will be taken to the Depreciation Fund. But some of the share holders believe that attempts will be made to give away Rs. 26 lacks more on second Preference shares. If these hopes will be realised, no doubt, there will further improvement in prices of Tata shares but it is too early to rely on such Bazar rumours.

Tata Power shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,240 X D and improved to Rs. 1,242 when heavy selling by Bear operators depressed prices to Rs. 1,217 but Bulls came to support and prices rallied to Rs. 1,231|4 and closed at Rs. 1239 Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,585 and after declining to Rs. 1,583 improved to Rs. 1,586 but declined to Rs. 1,577,

Bombay Burma shares were quiet and after opening at Rs. 465 declined to Rs. 459|4, Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 451 and declined to Rs. 444, Mill shares were quiet but steady with a limited business and prices remained unchanged. Shivrajpur shares opened at Rs. 34 and closed at Rs. 33|4,

At the close Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 83|2 and Dfds. at Rs. 332|8. Bundi shares closed at Rs. 33|7, Shahabads at Rs. 354|4 and Burma at Rs. 459|4.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, September 17.

100 Ahm Advance	300 0
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	809 6
250 Bradbury	110 0
100 Century	260 0
100 Central India	263 12
100 Colaba	120 0
100 Coorla	102 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E D Sassoon	0-3-3
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	165 10
1000 Hindustan	1,755 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 17

Bombay Dyeing 810 808 813 809 811 809
Century 260 261 260
Central India 263 262 265 261 262
Colaba 120 119 120
Kohinoor 166
New Great 150 146
Simplex 87
Swadeshi 196 195 193 196
Bundi 33/10 33/2 32/14 33/2
Indian Cement 451 450 443 448 440 446 446
Tata Steel Defd 322 329 321 332
Tata Steel Ord 82 81/14 81/8 83/2
Bombay Steam 308
Bombay Burma 465 459/6
Tata Hydro 158/2 157/3 157/8
Andhra 1585 1577 1575 1580 1577
Tram 153/2 153/7

100 Indore	108 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	76 4
100 Kohinoor	165 10
250 Laxmi	785 0
100 Madhavji	3 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1470 0
250 Model	78 4
50 Mysore	91 14
200 New Great	146 4
100 Oosmanshahi	72 8
100 Phoenix	306 4
25 Sassoon Silk	40 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	87 8
100 Swadeshi	196 4
100 Swan	67 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1,420 0
1000 Western	827 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	98 0
25-50 Central	34 0
500 Imp	1461 4
125-500 Imp. Co.ty	363 12
50-100 India	115 0
5 Union	5 1
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	33 2
75 Gwalior	96 8
250 Indian	444 6
40 Katni Def.	1180 0
100 Katni Ord	339 6
75 Okha	198 12
10 Punjab	24 6
100 Shahabad	354 6
70 United	89 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 14
15-75 New India	35 14
200 Oriental	3,720 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	173 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1577 8
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	153 7
100 Bom. Suburban	156 4
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	157 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 17

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/14/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 Cash 99/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101
4 per cent 1943 105/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 90-14, and ruled steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept 17

T T on London.
Previous closing 1-5
Tolday's opening 1-5
To-day's closing 1-5

1000 Tata Power X. D.	1230 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	867 8
100 Amr. Patty	122 0
100 C. Province	91 12
100 Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	71 4
100 Mandra Bhon	91 4
100 Pachora Jamner	86 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500 Tapty Valley	781 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	33 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	332 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	83 10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	201 4
50 Belapur Sugar	220 10
250 Bom. Steam	308 12
125 Bom. Burma	459 6
50 Bom. Burma County	153 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 14 6
50 Bom. Telephone	105 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	154 6
100 Ind. Radio Df.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	473 12
1000 Port Canning	595 0
15 Scindia	12 3
30 Tata Construction	80 0
25 Tata Oil	20 4
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6 p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c. Bom. Tram.	80 0
5 p.c. Central India	485 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1377 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170 0
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, September 17.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Saturday in the absence of any important buying and also on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation.

It is believed that present cotton prices are on the Government loan limit and there is no room for any important decline. However as long as labour trouble continues, there will be only limited buying by trade on scale-down.

The immediate outlook of cotton prices is uncertain owing to unfavourable general trade conditions but with a crop 4 million bales below last year's consumption of cotton, there is all possibility for higher prices after the movement of the new American cotton crop. The relative values of outside growths will have important effect on the general tread of prices as last year there was considerable increase in the consumption or outside growths of cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day with unchanged prices December 12.90. There was increased Southern hedge selling and some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 10 points. The offerings were absorbed by trade. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.95c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 12.91c.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices on the New York Cotton Market reacted on post-bursau liquidation and week-end accumulation of hedge selling; but buying increased when prices approached 13 cents level for December which is supposed to be near the parity of the Government loan offer to the farmers. The mid-week rallies on covering and scattered buying were followed by renewed declines on less favourable strike outlook and renewed liquidation of long accounts.

With demand from spinners declining owing to the textiles strike, buyers of futures are relying on the 12 cent loan offer to hold off the pressure of the early movement of cotton which has so far been absorbed by the filling of old contracts.

The 12 cents loan which may be called by holders when the New Orleans middling price reaches 15 cents or over lead to predictions of a trading range between these levels with higher prices to be worked out by the world's markets, should the loan value prove an effective peg against price declines.

Business on the Goods market slowed down owing to the textile strike.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y Dec highest 12.90 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 12.80—10 (11-57 a.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.74—02 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.71—05 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: We recommend and believe purchases of cotton will prove profitable because cotton is selling below the equivalent of Government loan price also because short copy approximately four million bales below last year's consumption.

New York: With cotton now selling around Government loan value any further decline of consequence exceedingly remote. Favour buying late months accepting moderate profits.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

No new features. Light frost is forecast in Oklahoma.

Further decline is possible pending (strike) movement.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-14 a.m.: Slightly cooler. Light to moderate rainfall in Western Belt.

Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy; scattered showers.

5-43 p.m. Some liquidation taken by trade and scale buying.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Considering hedging season and general unfavourable conditions, markets not acting badly; hedging limited consequent Loan Plan; markets very quiet; negligible outside speculation.

New York: Considerable increase hedge selling; demand chiefly Trade buying on the scale down: think we shall see lower prices.

New York: Think decline has gone far enough; market steadier; liquidation about over.

Memphis: Continued rains eastern belt, heavy rains Texas gulf coast, more rain expected, expect some advance would buy on a moderate break.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points on Saturday with January 6.73. There was some trade calling and the market was featureless. Later on there was increased selling in sympathy with weakness in Egyptian cotton but the offerings were absorbed by trade interests. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 702d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October was 5.09 January 5.08 and March 5.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 points while Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 8.20. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a decline of one to three points while Spot cotton prices lost 6 points at 7.21d. per lb.

A GOOD STRADDLE

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—Foreign selling in a narrow market caused a further small decline. The labour situation appears to be unchanged and although continuing to be a depressing factor the effect of the partial textile strike seems to be mainly sentimental as the production of cloth for week-ending Sept. 8th is stated to be 70.3 per cent compared with 80.7 per cent the preceding week and forwardings to American mills show 47,000 Bls. against 72,000 Bls. for same week in 1933.

The U S A Mills consumption for August was 421,000 Bls against 359,000 bls. the previous month 586,000 Bls. in August, 1933 and 404,000 Bls. in August, 1932.

With the possibility of a settlement with Germany over outstanding payments against yarn shipments and renewal of future trade we recommend buying January Uppers against sales of January Americans in Liverpool at the present very narrow difference.

LOAN PLAN

A Liverpool firm writes:—"All things considered therefore, we believe that purchaes made on dips during the crop movement which may be accentuated somewhat by poor trade conditions, strike threats etc., will prove profitable in the long run. There is plenty of room for trade improvement, the loan plan and small crop will result in pressure from hedges being only a temporary factor, and there is every chance that efforts made by the Administration will result in an early settlement of the labour troubles in the United States textile trade".

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 17

Linseed September	6 4 6
Linseed May	6 4 9
Wheat September	3 13 3
Wheat January	4 2 0
Wheat May	4 2 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 15

October 67 1/4—3/8d
December 70—5/8d
March 72 1/2 —1/2d
May 73 3/4—1/2d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 15

September 1-03 1/8 plus 1/8
December 1-03 5/8—1/8
May 1-04 1/4—1/4c

COMMODITY MARKETS

Messrs. M and B Stern and Co. have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Pending strike settlement look for inactive market. But strength of sotps will prevent any material decline."

Liverpool Wheat: "Market digesting stale bull accounts. Look for higher prices eventually."

Linseed Oil: "Featureless."

Rubber: "We are bullish long run."

Sugar: "No definite trend, although may go temporarily lower, don't look for much decline."

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 15

Broach A-M 1935 opening 215 3/4; highest 217 1/4; lowest 215 1/2; close 216 1/4

Oomra D-J opening 189 1/4; highest 190 1/2; lowest 189 1/4; close 190

Bengal D-J opening 134 1/2; highest 135; lowest 134 1/4; close 134 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A-M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 8 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	13
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	11
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	16
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	32
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	37
Consolidated Gas	25
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	60
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	109
Western Union Telg	30 1/2
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	19 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Erie R R	10
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	92
Great North Pfd	13
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	78
Dupont de Nemours	83
Canadian Pacific	13
Alaska Juneau	17
U S Rubber	14
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	80 5/4
American Smelting	32
Noranda Mines	39
Int Nickel of Canada	24 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Coppe.	65
International Harvestor	24
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	19
General Motors	27 1/2
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	41
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg	13
Chase Bank	19 1/2
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	815
Celanese Corp of Amr	19
General Foods	28
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
Amr Locomotive	15
Goodyear Tyre	19
Market steadier at the close	
New York Call Rate	1
Anaconda	10 7/8
U S Steel	30 1/2
G Motors	27 1/4
I Nickel	24 1/4
City Bank	19 1/4
Chase Bank	20 3/4
Socony	13
N Y Central	19 5/8
W U Teleg	30 1/4
Total business	1/2 million

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Rain
Central: Partly cloudy to cloudy, thundershowers.
West: Fair and colder, probably light frost.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 142 at Cross Rate 5.01
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A-M 1935 215 Liverpool May 1935 6.66 Rs. 75 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A-M 1935 215 New York May 12.95 Rs. 72 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 14th September 3,063 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 31,108 bales
Receipts into same time last season 15,712 bales
Increase 15,396 bales

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 17

The local silver market was dull and featureless. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai advices were unchanged. Gold market was easy with a scattered business.

Ready gold	34 13 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 13 9
Aso delivery	34 14 6
Ready silver	60 3 6
Bhadarva delivery	60 4 6
Aso delivery	60 6 0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ready Rs. 13-11-6.
S. S. Kanalen Rs. 3-12-6.
S. S. Hatarana Rs. 3-13.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3-12-6
Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 3-12-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-14-6.
Purtapur Rs. 13-12.
Saraya Rs. 14-2.
African Rs. 13-11-6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 17

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216-4 for Broach A-M delivery. There was scattered long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 215-4. At this level there was some covering which steadied prices. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point but later on was reported 5 points down. In the local market prices declined to Rs. 214|12 on further long liquidation but at this level there was some short covering The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	215 0 0
Oomra D-J.	188 8 0
Bengal D/J.	133 0 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

100 A. Damodar Hubli 220/10
100 A. Damodar Dhandhuka 12 off
70 A. Damodar Shegaon old 42 off
79 Toyomunkwak Veraval 162
43 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 6 off
300 K. Devchand Hansi 12 off
50 P. Crystal Amodfaram 10 off
100 P. Crystal Botad 45 off
60 Khatav Mill Mandusar 171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bengal Superfine	141/44
Bengal Fine	128/31
Bengal F.G.	116/21
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128/31
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	116/21
Wardha-Hingt	199/201
Nagpur Savner	197/199
Pundhurna	189 /191
Yeotmal	188/189
Arvi	187/189
Ellichpur	187/189
Amraoti-Barar	185/187
Khamgaon	186/187
Mulkapur	177/179
Khandesh	174/76
Jalna/Sailu	175/177
Burwah Sanavad	179/184
Broach Fine	211/13
Punjab/American	221/23
Punjab/American mix	211/16
Cambodia	276/81
Miraj/Sangli	206/11
Compta Good	201/06
Bagalkot	186/191
Kampala	348
Busoga	346
Jinja	343
Manza	338

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATIONS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

In full-pressed bales.	Since 1st September. 15-9-34	This year.
Khandesh	25	736
Central India	...	453
Barsi and Nagar	...	513
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	139
Berar	197	1,356
Central Provincess	41	561
Total Oomras	263	3,960
Dholera	168	1,779
Rajputana	...	437
Sind-Punjab	22	3,260
Broach	...	289
Coompta and Dharwar	...	3,376
Westerns-Northerns	624	3,912
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	4,940
Persian	...	749
American	725	1,185
Egyptian and African	1,070	10,093
Total	2,872	33,980

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 13th Sept

In full-pressed Bales	15-9-34	This year.
Europe	460	9,093
Japan and China	6,000	26,960
Coast Ports	328	828
Up-country by Rail	...	7,712
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	512
Total	6,788	45,105

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Khandesh	25
Berar	197
Central Provinces	41
Dhollera	168
Sind-Punjab	22
Western-Northerns	624
Americans	725
East Africans	1,070
Total	2,872
	cwts.
Wheat	3,201
Linseed	8,741
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	290
Gingellyseed	1,864

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 17

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 268 1/2
Banks selling T T 266 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 5/8
Banks buying T T 79 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.01 15th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 17th instant
Java/London 7.26 3/4 15th instant
London/Paris 75.09 15th instant
London/Belgium 21.08 15th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 1/2 15th instant
London/Italy 57.68 15th instant
London/Berlin 12.38 15th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 15th instant
London/New York 5.00 15/16 15th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.29 3/4 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 14th instant £7-0-6 15th instant
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 14th instant 21 13/16 15th instant
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 14th instant 21 13/16 15th instant
Silver New York Ready 49 3/8 14th instant 49 3/8 15th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant 11/16 per cent 15th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 14th instant 15/16 per cent 15th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Firmer.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15

September 13.34 plus 06
October 13.35 plus 08
November 13.29 plus 10

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 15-9-34	669000	1063000
Receipts Yesterday 15-9-34	21000	34000
Exports to date 15-9-34	437000	909000
Stock at Ports 14-9-34	2564000	3109000
Stock Interior Towns 14-9-34	1218000	1152000
Stock Liverpool 14-9-34	972000	815000
Visible Supply 14-9-34	5311000	6392000
Quantity in Sight 14-9-34	921000	1396000
Quantity out of Sight 14-9-34	935000	1548000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

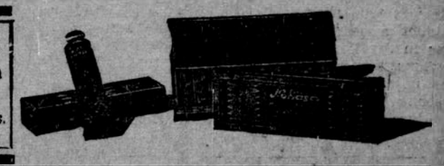
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/7/6; Highest Rs. 25/10; Lowest Rs. 25/7; Closing Rs. 25/9/6

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/2; Highest Rs. 27/4; Closing Rs. 27/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 29/6; Highest Rs. 29/8; Lowest Rs. 29/4/6; Closing Rs. 29/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 19; Highest Rs. 19/3/6; Closing Rs. 29/2.

Poppyseed	43
Groundnuts	2,274
Castorseed	823
Rice	7,978
Cottonseed	900
Gram	1,281
Joowar	205
Barley	471
Bajree	527
	Tons.
Coal	75

PILES—
NOHAESA OINTMENT
Relieves the Piles Promptly
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.
It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action.
Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.
Can Be had from all Chemists.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934

HIGH COURT'S HISTORIC JUDGMENT

DISCIPLINARY ACTION DOES NOT ARISE

Not Court's Duty To Penalise For Non-Professional Misconduct

FULL BENCH DISAGREES WITH McLEOD'S DICTUM

A Full Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Divatia, delivered judgment in the cases of three Barristers and two District Pleaders, against whom disciplinary action was sought to be taken by the Government in respect of their having taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The three Barristers concerned are: Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. P. R. Bharucha and Mr. K. B. Bharucha of Bombay High Court. The two Pleaders are: Mr. Pitamber Gopaldas Mehta of Mahad in Kolaba District, and Mr. Motilal Hargovandas Vin, a prominent pleader of Broach.

Their Lordships in their concurrent judgment held that the conduct of all the five opponents was not such as to invite disciplinary action. Their Lordships, therefore, made no order on the petitions made by the Advocate-General.

"Vicious Principle"

Their Lordships did not agree with the principle relied on by Sir Norman McLeod and Mr. Justice Heaton in a previous case of a similar nature "that those who live by the Law must keep the Law"——a principle which was characterised as the most vicious principle by Mr. Motilal Setalvad, counsel for the Barristers, in his arguments a fortnight ago. This principle is now thrown overboard by the present ruling in this case.

No Duty Of Court

The Full Bench was of opinion that in the case of misconduct, which was not professional, the element of punishment should not enter into the Court's consideration at all. It was no part of the Court's duty to impose a penalty for misconduct unconnected with the exercise of the profession.

The State imposed suitable penalties for the infringement of its laws and provided proper sanctions for the enforcement of such penalties, and their Lordships saw no reason why the disciplinary jurisdiction vested in the courts should be employed merely in aid of the criminal law.

No Distinction For Lawyers

Their Lordships observed that many Advocates who had taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and had returned to practice at the Bar had proved themselves equally fitted to perform their professional duties.

Their Lordships similarly disagreed with Sir Norman Mc Leod and Mr. Justice Heaton in the view that a higher standard of conduct was demanded of lawyers. "In our opinion," observed their Lordships, "the obligation of obedience to the law is neither greater nor less in the case of lawyers than of other citizens."

Their Lordships, however, thought that as lawyers were a privileged class, the court expected co-operation from them, and if they indulged in any activity that was an attack on the present institutions, including the courts, such conduct should be considered sufficient ground for taking disciplinary action.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

In course of their judgment their lordships observed that Section 10 (1) of the Bar Councils Act provided that the High Court might reprimand, suspend or remove from practice any Advocate of the High Court whom it found guilty of professional or "other misconduct". It was urged by Counsel on behalf of the Barristers and on behalf of the Bar Council and the Bar Association that the words "professional or other misconduct" denoted misconduct in a professional capacity or misconduct in a private capacity which was such as to denote unfitness for the post of an advocate. It was further urged that the word "misconduct" was new in relation to legislation dealing with the power of the High Court to take disciplinary action, and that the legislature intended the word to be used in the sense in which it was understood in English law.

It was true that the word misconduct appeared for the first time in the Bar Councils Act. The previous legislation on the subject used the words "guilty of misbehaviour," "neglect of duty" "reasonable cause" or "defect of character." The fact that the legislature had chosen to use the word "misconduct" in the Bar Councils Act rather than the more indefinite phrase "reasonable cause" was no reason for restricting the natural meaning of the word.

No English Parallel.

In England disciplinary action against Barristers was taken, not by the Courts, but by the Benchers of the Barristers' Inns, and the principles on which the Benchers acted were not made public Solicitors in England were dealt with by the courts, but it was only for such misconduct which amounted to infamous conduct. The sort of case with which their Lordships had to deal in which an Indian Barrister conceived it to be his patriotic duty to break certain laws could hardly arise in England. In their opinion, therefore, the English cases on the point provided no justification for restricting the natural meanings of the words "professional or other misconduct."

In their Lordships' view the Legislature intended to confer on the court jurisdiction to take action in all cases of misconduct and to leave it to the discretion of the court to take action in suitable cases. Their Lordships thought that the convictions of the three Barristers for a criminal offence were evidence of misconduct, and that therefore, they had jurisdiction to take disciplinary action against them.

The next question was, their Lordships continued, whether the court ought to take such action in these cases.

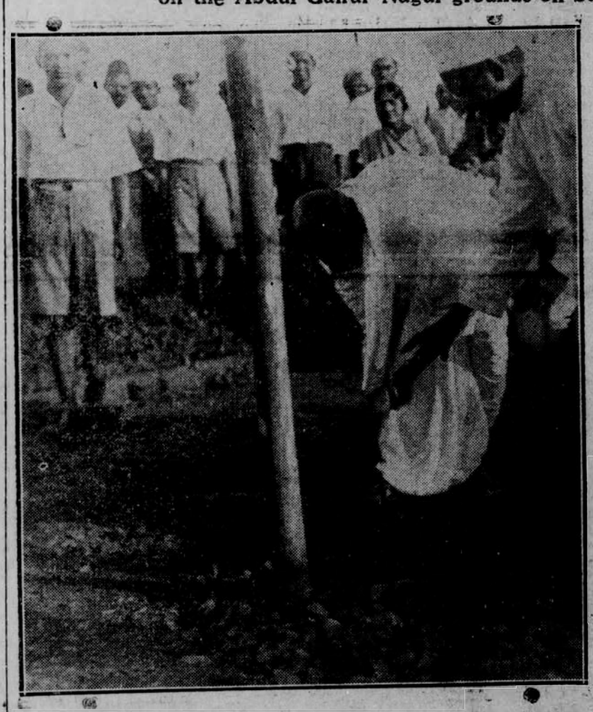
Principles Enunciated.

As this was the first case with which the court had been called upon to deal under the Bar Councils Act, their Lordships would state shortly the principles on which they proposed to exercise their discretion. They realised that those principles were not immutable and that the exercise of discretion must vary with the changing conditions.

In case of misconduct which was not professional, in their Lordships' opinion, the element of punishment should not enter into their consideration at all. It was no part of their duty to impose penalty for misconduct unconnected with the exercise of the profession which was either not

(Continued on page 9.)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, hoisted the Congress flag on the Abdul Gaffar Nagar grounds on Sunday morning.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel laying the foundation stone of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar of the forthcoming Congress Session.

SUB-POST MASTER SENTENCED

BANGALORE, Sept. 17.

The City Magistrate of Bangalore sentenced one Mr. Rajarao, Sub-Post Master of Sankarapuram Post Office for one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 82 on charges of criminal misappropriation of postal funds and falsification of accounts.—United Press.

LOUD SPEAKERS BANNED IN SHOPS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 17.

The Commissioner of Police has banned the use of loud speaker in tea shops and coffee hotels between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.—United Press.

The Government of India are believed to have approved of a proposal relating to the construction of a Hostel for the convenience of out-going and incoming passengers at the Cochin Harbour.

HAS SPRATT BEEN DEPORTED?

Unanswered Telegrams Provoke Suspicion In Minds Of Friends

Mr. S.S. Mirajkar writes:—

"Comrade Philip Spratt, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, was released on the 5th inst. from the Naini Central Prison, after having served his sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Immediately on receipt of the news of his release I wired to him, c/o Mr. R.S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, of Allahabad, where Comrade Spratt was putting up. I also sent a letter on the same date. But both of them, the letter and telegram, remain unreplied.

"Later another telegram was despatched which met with the same result. Later still a reply paid wire was sent to Mr. R. S. Pandit, which also remains unanswered to this day.

"This leads me to suspect that these letters and telegrams are held up by the all powerful "Intelligence" Department and that Comrade Spratt may have been mysteriously deported. Have the Government done so?

SIND RECOMMENDS RAJEN BABU

KARACHI, Sept. 17.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee recommended Babu Rajendra Prasad for the Presidency of the Bombay Congress. The Committee resolved to recommend to the A I C C to modify the Khaddar Clause. The seats apply only to elective members of the various Congress Committees. The ordinary members may be exempted from its operation. Non-Khaddarites can be voters, but not the qualified candidates for any elective post.

The Committee also recommended to Congress to take ways and means to secure the abolition of classification of political prisoners, and till it is done to issue instructions to political prisoners not to accept the classification.

The committee elected Dr. Choithram as President for the New Year and Professor Ghanshyam as secretary.—A. P.

Patna Votes For Rajendra Prasad

Congress Committees Prepare For Big Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Sept. 17.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Bihar Provincial Congress Committee which was adjourned till late last night met again to-day morning. Among the matters discussed were Congress, the Communal Award, and Assembly elections.

Babu Rajendra Prasad's name was unanimously recommended for the Presidentship of the Bombay Congress.

A Touch of Humour.

A touch of humour was lent to the proceedings by Mr. Srikrishna Singh, President, who quietly cut short Babu Rajendra Prasad's earnest plea for his name being not recommended, owing to his many preoccupations both private and public by informing him that the resolution had been already adopted.

On the motion of Rajendra Prasad a resolution calling upon all the Congress Committees and Congress workers to exert their utmost during the coming Assembly election and do their best to ensure the success of the Congress candidates was adopted with but one dissentient. The dissenting member who is the Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Hindu Sabha and also of Bihar branch of Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party urged that the committee should recommend to the Bombay Congress to unequivocally reject the Communal Award, but received no support.

Rajendra Prasad and Srikrishna Singh exhorted all the Congressmen in Bihar to be up and doing, and work unitedly for the success of the Congress candidates. Rajendra Prasad pointed out that both the Congress Working Committee and Malaviya's Nationalist Party were against the Communal Award and if the Congress had taken the line that it had taken it was because it was felt that the agreed solution could not possibly be reached in any other way.

He was confident that Bihar would ring true to Congress in such a small matter as rallying the voters when it had remained steadfast and loyally responded to the call that involved unparalleled sacrifices and suffering.

Malaviya & Congress.

Srikrishna Singh endorsing the appeal stated that the difference between Pandit Malaviya and the Congress although seemingly civil was fundamental, inasmuch as Malaviya's attitude towards the White Paper was that of an advanced reformist who would be content with improvements, whereas the Congress believed in India framing her own constitution. He earnestly pleaded that it would be criminal and betrayal of the country to weaken the only National Section namely the Congress on which they could count in a struggle against the power-inebriated Britain. He deprecated the attitude of trusting the Government to settle the minorities problem, and it was because Gandhiji felt and realised the danger of such a policy that he insisted on an agreement among themselves. It was not weakness, but highest statesmanship that deviated the Congress policy regarding the Communal Award.

An interesting discussion followed the resolution moved by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, the Secretary of the Socialist Party recommending that the revolutionary mass movement could only be developed by means taking up the economic grievances of the masses and to that end laying down that the chief constructive programme that should be creation of or participation in the workers and peasants organisations based on demands of these classes. He urged that the various items in the Congress programme were good enough from the view point of social service, but were hopelessly inadequate as a means for achieving the political independence. He felt that the approach should now be different and the fundamental basis of their programme must be economic. It was idle, he contended, to talk of spinning when the Kisans in Bihar laboured under a load of oppressive high-handedness and denied the elementary rights.

Mass Awakening.

The real mass awakening and organisation could only follow the economic programme.

Rajendra Prasad explaining the Congress policy emphasised that its method was one of service. He urged that it was no use, ridiculing spinning when it gave food to the hungry mouths. Those who urged the new programme and condemned the present constructive activities ignored the fact that the conditions of to-day did not exist twelve years ago. He wanted them to remember that if Civil Disobedience failed, it was because Government started attacking people at their most vulnerable point namely their love of property. They must be aware of how by emphasising the rights they made people more susceptible to that attack by Government.

Another Resolution.

The resolution was rejected by a large majority. Another resolution deprecated the pausity of sufficiently large causeways in Railway embankments which obstructed the flow of flood water and aggravated suffering caused by floods and deplored that the Railway line should have been sought to be protected to the extent of causing loss of lives by bring on the suffering people, and urged a strong agitation for a provision of enough and sufficiently large culverts in Railway embankments.

The last resolution laid down that Bihar Tenancy Amendment enacted by Bihar Council had been passed with the support of self constituted representatives of Kisans who repudiated these representatives, in particular Salami and the certificate clause of bill was not in the interest of Kisans.

The Congress leaders here are confident that the Congress solidarity will be maintained during the coming Assembly elections.

In Full Swing.

Plans in connection with the elections were discussed informally at length and Congress campaign will be in full swing.

MALAVIYA TO VISIT PATNA

PATNA, Sept. 17.

Information was received last night that Malaviyaji arrives at Patna via Muzaffarpur on September 20.

Arrangements are being made for a mass meeting the same evening at Bankipore and Patna city on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Party in connection with Assembly Election.—United Press.

The Andhra Constituent Provincial Conference will be held this year at Madanapalle in the first week of November.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.